The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Dispatches from Various Quarters.

—The outstanding legal tenders on Saturday amounted to $381,823,687.

—Eleven bodies have been recovered from the Philadelphia ice house disaster.

—An Urbana (Ohio) dispatch reports the death of Judge R. E. Runkle, at West Liberty.

—Julius Howe, of South Carolina, imprisoned at Albany for Ku-klux crimes, has been pardoned.

—The Chinese in New York city celebrated their New Year on Saturday by a banquet and religious services.

—Gov. Allen, of Ohio, has appointed John A. McMahon, of Dayton, and John A. Cockerell, of Cincinnati, aids on his staff.

—The total number of hogs packed in Chicago up to last Saturday was 1,483,838, against 1,236,278 in the same time last year.

—It is proposed to dispense with the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York this year and to give the money for the relief of the poor.

—Governor Sheppard expects to respond on Wednesday next to the inquiries of the Congress Committee respecting the affairs of the District of Columbia.

—The California Legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution praying Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Contract and Finance Company.

—The real estate transfers in Indianapolis, Ind., for the week ending the 14th instant aggregate $662,560, an excess over the corresponding week in 1873 of $228,000.

—In the United States House of Representatives, on Saturday, speeches were made by Mr. Bell on the Atlantic and Great Western canal, by Messrs. Small, Fort and Eden on the Finances, and by Mr. Clements on Western interests.

—Senator Hitchcock, Governor Furnas and others of Nebraska called upon the Secretary of War and General Sherman on Saturday for arms in anticipation of a general Indian outbreak. The request, owing to existing laws, was denied.

—Chief Justice Waite arrived in New York on Saturday, and as soon as his presence in town was made known, he was called on by a number of distinguished citizens. He has declined a dinner tendered by the leading members of the bar of New York. He will leave for Washington to-day.

—A caucus of members of the House of Representatives, representing twenty one States, was held at the Capitol on Saturday night, to consider Representative Luttrell's bill to amend the internal revenue laws so as to remove the restraints on vine and other fruit growers, that they may distill their fruit into brandy.

—The funeral of Judge R. C. Hurd took place in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on Saturday. Large numbers were present from all parts of the State. One of the features of the procession was a large delegation of railroad employes connected with the Cleveland & Mt. Vernon Railroad, of which Judge Hurd was President.

—The ice in the river at Troy, N. Y., broke up suddenly on Saturday morning. Seven men at work on the Shengess street bridge took refuge on two barges moored to the pier. The barges were forced down the river to a point near Albany, where the ice became jammed, and they succeeded in reaching the shore.

—The Wheeling Iron and Nail Company, with one hundred and five machines, cut during the week ending Saturday 6,876 kegs of nails, the average product being about forty-eight kegs. One man during this period cut one hundred and seventy-six kegs of eight penny fence nails, being the largest production for the same length of time on record.

—The House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice will ask the House for authority to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths in the discharge of its duties. About two hundred thousand dollars are said to have been expended in Marshal's fees in Arkansas, and like amounts in Southern New York and South Carolina.

—Nothing has been ascertained so far as to the bank robbery at Quincy, Ill., though several persons have been arrested on suspicion. A reward of $20,000 has been offered for the restoration of the stolen property and the capture of the thieves. Among the bonds stolen were one hundred thousand dollars of Adams county bonds, numbers from 221 to 400 inclusive.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on Saturday heard counsel on the kind of testimony that should be admitted in the Sykes-Spencer contest for the seat in the Senate from Alabama. Spencer contends that the officially printed record of the proceedings of the Legislature should be binding on the Committee's action, while Sykes denies the truthfulness of the record, and insists that the case should be opened for oral proofs.

—The resolution of the House of the Mississippi Legislature requesting Senator Alcorn to resign was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 20 to 4. Lieutenant Governor Davis, colored, in opposing the resolution, said Alcorn was the ablest man of the party, and was now working on a bill which would do the State more good than the fifty-four men who voted for the resolution in the House would do in their lives.

—General Butler and Judge White, of Alabama, having been appointed a sub-committee on two bills heretofore introduced on the House and referred to the Committee on Judiciary to abolish the test or iron clad oath in all cases where it is now required by law, have prepared a report upon the subject in favor of abolition, which they will this week submit to the full committee. There seems to be no doubt that a majority of the House are in favor of relief.

—The Lotus Club, of New York, gave a dinner and reception on Saturday night to Rev. Canon Kingsley, of London. At six o'clock the distinguished company sat down to a banquet, Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*, presiding. When the cloth was removed, Mr. Reid, in a graceful address, presented Mr. Kingsley, who acknowledged his cordial welcome in brief remarks, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Montgomery. At ten o'clock the formal public reception took place.

—Count De Vervius, of France, who has been examing lands in some of the Western States for several months past, has just closed the purchase of forty thousand acres of land on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in Newton county, Mo., extending from Neosho to the border of the Indian Territory. The Count will erect a flour and sawmill, school, church and store at once, and arrange as speedily as possible for bringing out some five hundred French people from his estate in France and establish a colony on these lands. In the mean time he will offer unusual inducements to American families to purchase and settle on this tract.

—A singular and so far unexplained case of sudden illness and the death of an entire family in the North Division of Chicago came to light on Saturday. A neighbor, on going to the house of David Thompson, to see Mrs. Thompson, who was recently confined, found the doors fastened, and suspecting something wrong, procured help and forced his way into the house, where they found Mrs. Thompson lying insensible, two of her four children dead, and the other two in an apparently dying condition. The woman was in a state of insensibility. A third child died Sunday, and the nurse, Mrs. Behrens, who was at first suspected of having some connection with the affair, is now very ill with symptoms similar to those in the other cases. The physicians are unable to determine the cause of the deaths, but there seems to be a general impression that they were caused by gas from a coal stove. The nurse, when found, was apparently partly stupified, and is now in a very precarious condition.

FOREIGN.

—The Emperor of Russia will visit England next April.

—The wife of James Anthony Froude died in London on Friday.

—It is reported that General Dorregarry, Chief of Staff to Don Carlos, has been murdered.

—Mr. Edward Blake has retired from the Dominion Government, and David Christy has been appointed President of the Council.

—The police have made several arrests of parties charged with taking a leading part in the demonstration in Havana on Thursday evening, among them Senor Nicoto Sala, editor of a defunct Republican journal.

—A dispatch from Paris, France, announces the death in that city last Saturday night of Dr. Richard H. Rudd, a prominent physician of Louisville, Kentucky. Dr. Rudd went abroad a month since for the benefit of his health.

—The Carlists will soon be obliged to raise the siege of Bilbon. General Amera, with an advance two thousand strong of General Mortonese's army, is now within nine miles of Portugualete. The national troops have defeated a band of two thousand Carlists before Tolasa and revictualed the city.

—In consequence of the disturbance in front of the Captain General's palace in Havana on Thursday evening, several hundred policemen and a body of gens d'armes were quartered in the vicinity of the palace last Friday night as a precautionary measure, but everything was quiet. The Captain General has received a telegram stating that the Spanish troops have killed Pedro Urquiza, of the rebel Government.

CRIME.

—At Rutledge, Ga., last Friday night, N. M. Wood poisoned three of his children, and then shot himself. His wife had deserted him.

—Neil McBride, a miner, was murdered at Beavermeadow, Pa., last Saturday evening. It is supposed the murderer is an Irishman about twenty years old, named Neil Paul, who escaped.

—Lawrence Norton was murdered at a christening party which took place at the house of John Barry in the Highland District of Boston, Saturday night. Five men and two women have been arrested on suspicion of connection with the homicide.

STATE NEWS.

SEVERAL new puddling furnaces are to be added to the Atlantic Works in Sharon.

THE weekly capacity of the furnaces in Berks county now in operation is 1,958 tons of iron.

CAPT. DILLINGHAM'S residence, in Titusville, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning.

THE *Chronicle* says that Allenton has more than $600,000 worth of property to show for her debt of $600,000.

THERE is said to be about 15,000 pounds of unsold wool in the neighborhood of Finleyville, Washington county.

THE residence of Mr. John Foust, near Harmonsburg, Crawford county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

MRS. JACOB SIEGFRIED, of Allentown, ran a drill into her foot a couple of weeks since, which resulted in death from lockjaw a few days ago.

THE residence of C. R. Behler, in Washington, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of about one hundred and fifty dollars.

THE trustees of the Pennsylvania Reform School have rented the Morgania Farm for the next year to John Hollerin and Samuel Dickson.

THE Republicans of Blairsville have nominated W. G. Trieze, Esq., as their candidate for Burgess and B. F. Beatty and John G. Kurtz, Esqs., for Council.

THE residence of Mr. Joseph King, in Trimmph, near Tidioute, Warren county, was burned on the night of the 4th, and Mr. King perished in the flames.

THE widows of Waynesburg out number the widowers about four or five to one. The girls were numerically stronger than the boys. Truly the bachelor's Mecca.

MRS. UDDERZOOK, wife of the murderer, is in West Chester, doing all in her power to assist her husband in his endeavors to secure a new trial through the Supreme Court.

HENRY D. CASEMAN, the noted Greene county forger, escaped from the Waynesburg jail on Thursday night last, and has not yet been apprehended. Sheriff Crosgray offers a reward of $150 for his arrest.

REV. W. C. BABCOCK will lecture for the Good Templars as follows: Bellevernon, Tuesday, February 17; Fayette City, February 18; Brownsville, February 19; Monongahela City, an evening early in March.

THE Sheakley farm at Petrolia, produced a fourth sand well Wednesday morning which shows up well. It will probably produce from three to four hundred barrels. The lucky owner's name is Spense.

IT is pretty well known that the ladies can be elected school directors under the new Constitution. It is said that the ladies—about one hundred in number—want the position at Emlenton, Venango county, and there are but two vacancies.

A PAINT MINE has been discovered in Shade township, Somerset county, and Messrs. Hitchew & Bowers have already begun operating it. The vein is said to be fifteen feet thick, and the quality of the paint the best of the kind ever discovered.

A YOUNG lady of McKeesport recently said: "Some men are always talking about patronizing their own town—always harping on that duty—and yet they go abroad to get married, while we all stand waiting! I do hope some of them will get cheated."

THE sun melted the ice on a Norristown tree, which became saturated with water. This was frozen and expanded by the sudden change in the temperature at night, which resulted in splitting the trunk of the tree from the limbs almost down to the roots.

THE Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company when working all their collieries fully employ 7,350 men and boys in the mining department, and 1,376 in the engineer and improvement department, including 126 men and boys in the iron ore region.

ON Thursday evening of last week as the mail train from Pittsburgh to Washington was passing through a cut at Woodville station, a large rock fell upon the baggage car, going clear through the roof. Some baggage was damaged, but fortunately no one was injured.

WE find the following in the Harrisburg correspondence of the Pittston *Gazette*: It has been suggested that the pantaloon pockets of the members from Allegheny and Philadelphia, Messrs. N——r and R——n, be sewed up to keep their digits in a more graceful and proper place.

UPON the branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad leading to the Continental mine, near Scranton, an old woman, some seventy years of age, was crushed and mangled to death by a train of cars which ran against and over her, on Friday, while she was picking coal from the track.

ONE of the "advantages" of an alms house may be inferred from the fact that 10,950 meals were furnished at the poor house of Westmoreland county to travelers and tramps during the year 1873—that class of persons usually making it convenient to stop at an institution of that kind about nightfall.

AMONG the gifts to a Westmoreland county bride, a few days since, was a broom, to which was attached the following sweet, sentimental dose:

> "This trifling gift accept of me,
> Its use I would commend;
> In sunshine use the brushy part,
> In storms the other end.

MR. ABRAHAM B. FREDAS, of Clearfield county, met with a fatal accident on the 4th inst. While engaged in hauling a large spar, a prop suddenly gave way, when the spar swung around and caught his head between it and a hemlock tree, crushing his head and face horribly and breaking his neck, causing instantaneous death. He was about thirty-seven years old.

MR. JOHN HOELLE met with a very serious accident at Harrisburg last Friday morning. He was employed at the Lochiel Iron Works, and while engaged in removing the belting from some machinery his coat was caught by it, and he was carried to a height of twenty-five feet, from which he fell, head foremost, upon a pile of iron rails. His head was cut and skull fractured, from the centre to below the left ear, and his leg was broken below the knee.

THE Brownsville *Clipper* has this to say of the town from which it hails: There are more men and estates in the Borough of Brownsville and vicinity worth from fifty thousand to one million dollars than in any other town and neighborhood of the same size in Pennsylvania. Again, the people of Brownsville pay a larger amount of property tax than any other town in the Commonwealth, according so the number of inhabitants, with the single exception of Kittanning.

MR. JAMES WILSON, an aged citizen of Goshen township, Clearfield county, was frozen to death under the following circumstances: On Friday, January 30th, he left the house of Mr. Samuels's store, in Girard township, where he purchased some goods, and then started toward Mr. Hite's, in the latter township. The next day, Saturday 31st, he was found sitting on the side of the road on the hill near Mr. Hite's, lifeless. It is supposed that, becoming tired, he sat down to rest, and perished from the cold.

THE Democrats of Butler have nominated the following ticket: Burgess—S. H. Piersol, Esq. Assistant Burgess—Casper Eckenrode. High Constable—Henry Zimmerman. Constables—A. N. McCandless, Fred. Hurley. Town Council—M. Reiber, George Baurs. Justice Peace—J. B. Butler, Jacob Keck. Overseers Poor—George McBride. Assessor—C. Crouse. Judge of Election—J. B. McQuiston. Inspector—G. Etzel. Auditor—H. J. Berg, Jr., 2 years, J. M. Smith 3 years. School Director—Wm. Campbell, H. C. Heineman, A. Troutman, Geo. Walters.

THE Second Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Crawford county was organized at Harmonsburg, on Wednesday evening, by District Deputy Kennedy, starting with seventeen charter members. The following officers were elected: Master, James B. Ford; Overseer, George B. Loper; Lecturer, John Fuller; Steward, Joseph Brown; Assistant Steward, J. B. Bennett; Chapiain, O. C. Dennison; Treasurer, Levi Putnam; Secretary, Almon Whiting; Ceres, Mrs. B. C. Coolidge; Pomona, Mrs. Almon Whiting; Flora, Mrs. J. Fuller; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. J. B. Bennett.

HIGH CONSTABLE W. C. AIKEN, of Corry, was taken by an epileptic fiton Sunday last and died in about two hours after. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that the middle cerebral artery was ossified and had ruptured, below the point of ossification, causing an effusion of about half a pint of blood. There was also a scirrhus tumor on the dura mater about the size of a hen's egg, on the right posterior parietal region, and considerable softening of the substance of that hemisphere of the brain. Of course, no medical or surgical skill could have cured such peculiar lesions.

A. B. GREEN, a Luzerne county farmer, has a curious natural phenomenon in the shape of a calf's head which attracts considerable attention. The only apology supplying the place of jaw is a long protuberance supplied with massive teeth and turning upward toward the forehead. The tongue is three inches longer than this protuberance, and the top of it rests immediately on the throat which is situated directly between the eyes. The eyes and ears are natural and the nostrils are seven inches apart. Taken altogether this is conceded to be one of the strangest freaks of nature ever witnessed in that or any part of the country. The agents of Barnum and Burnell have been after it, but Mr. Green will not part with it.

THE counterfeiting of the city bonds of Corry has occasioned more serious loss than was at first reported. It seems the bonds were unwisely printed by letter press, instead of being engraved, and so were easily counterfeited. But the whole work, signatures and all was so well imitated that Corry's financial agents paid $2,109 of interest on counterfeit bonds before the fraud was discovered. The counterfeit was so good that the Corry Savings Bank bought $10,000 worth of them. Ex-Mayor Crosby at first pronounced his signature genuine, and Mr. Pain, of the *Telegraph*, pronounced them his print. Comparison with the genuine, however, revealed unmistakable differences. The amount of the counterfeits thus far discovered is $22,000.

MR. JOHN STROUDER, an aged citizen of Greene county, died very suddenly of apoplexy, while at the breakfast table, on Monday, the 2d inst. He was in the eighth year of his age. A singular thing in connection with the old gentleman's death was that his married daughter, Mrs. Wm. Mapel, who lived about two miles from her father's, and had been in the enjoyment of good health up to within a few days of her death, died the same day on which her father died, and the two funeral processions met on the way to the burying ground. After reaching the graveyard a large fire was made on the ground, the day being cold, for the people to warm by, and the two coffins opened that the friends that followed the remains of each might view the other for the last time. Another daughter of Mr. Strouder, Mrs. Miner, is lying at the point of death.

ONE of the most noteworthy affairs in the way of a tea-party in the history of Waynesburg came off on Saturday week, through the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Bally. The occasion was the 82d birthday of "Aunt Becky" Flenniken, and invitations were confined to the oldest ladies of the place. The following is a list of those present, with their ages attached: Mrs. Nancy Crawford, 84; Mrs. Sarah Wilson, 82; Miss Rebecca Flenniken, 82; Mrs. Browning, 81½; Miss M. A. Harvey, 81½; Mrs. Brooks, 80; Mrs. Lemley, 76; Mrs. Cleavenger, 74; Mrs. Ingham, 70, Mrs. Howden, 65. Their united ages, including the fractional years, amounted to about 853 years. If all who were invited had been present their ages would have reached nearly a thousand years. The company is said to have been extremely gay, and to have kept an unremitting stream of laughter flowing circumstance in connection with the supper was that not one of the entire number would take a cup of tea. Was such a thing ever heard of before in an assembly of old ladies?

OHIO ITEMS.

A NEW town has been laid out two miles south of Strasburgh, in Tuscarawas county.

THE removal of the Richland county infirmary to a point nearer Mansfield is being agitated.

MARIETTA has had a $50,000 fire and three hundred men were thrown out of employment.

GEORGE MOHERMAN, of Ashland, while trimming his horse's tail last week, cut himself in the thigh and nearly bled to death.

NEW LISBON is making a vigorous effort to raise a subscription of $30,000 to secure the passage of the Atlantic and Southeastern Railroad through that town. The *Buckeye State* advocates the project very ably and the citizens of New Lisbon would do well to heed its advice.

THE Tuscarawas *Advocate*, in speaking of the charges of informality in voting, made by George S. Weimer, says: "A more villainous pretense was never set up, and if there was no more truth in the other allegations of his petition, he stands a mighty slim chance of handling the State money."

ISAAC BIDWELL, one of the wealthiest and most enfluential farmers in Ashtabula county, committed suicide on the 6th inst., by shooting himself through the head. He had been afflicted with diabetes for several months, and his sufferings were so great that he frequently requested his physician to put an end to his existence. This being refused, he sought death at his own hands.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

LAST week the nail factory of Shoenberger & Co. turned out 5,056 kegs of nails in five and one-half days, said to be the largest amount ever turned out by any Pittsburgh factory in the same time.

Union Pacific artesian wells are as follows: Rock Springs, 1,145 feet deep, bore six inches; Point of Rocks, 1,000 feet; Bitter Creek, 696 feet; Washakie, 638 feet; Creston, 326 feet; Separation, 1,108 feet deep.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, of Scranton, made 40,339 tons of rails during 1873. Had it not been for the panic the production would have been nearly or quite 50,000 tons. The largest they ever made was in 1872—40,484 tons.

Jones and Laughlins; Chess, Smythe & Co.; McKnight, Duncan & Co.; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; Dilworth, Porter & Co.; Phillips, Nimmick & Co.; Graff, Bonnett & Co.; Painter & Son; and Singer Nimmick & Co. are the mills that are now running on the South Side—James Wood & Sons, and Wharton Bros. & Co. being the only ones that are now at a stand, while the latter propose to start at an early day.—*American Manufacturer.*

OIL ITEMS.

Thompson Well No. 1, on the Morrow Farm, Petrolia, struck the sand Thursday evening, and it is now flowing and pumping three hundred barrels. It is owned by Thomas Thompson.

A new well owned by W. F. Vandergrift & Co., reached the sand on the Portius farm, Buena Vista, on Thursday. It commenced flowing at about three hundred barrels. It is in the sand but a few feet, and is expected to do better when drilled deeper. It is located almost in the town, and on what has been considered dry territory.

Wyatt, Fortig & Harmond have a well in the sand on the Barnhart farm, Millerstown, which has made several flows and promises to be a good one. It is still drilling.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 14, 1874.

The Suit Against the Comptroller.

The suit of the Tenth National Bank for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay back $243,000 balance of overdrafts to the Court House Commissioners in 1871 was continued to-day, when affidavits were presented in answer to those of Henry F. Tailor, an attache of the Comptroller's office, the Comptroller and Michael Norton, ex Commissioner of the court house, under indictment. The affidavits of Walter B. Palmer, President of the Bank, and Wm. B. Field, counsel, contradict point-blank the material parts in the affidavit of Tainter, while affidavits of the present and former President of the bank show that the bank had accounts with fifteen different city departments, and that Ingersoll was sent to the bank as Treasurer of the Court House Commission, duly accredited as such by the Secretary of that commission. This case is made more exasperating to the citizens by the action of the present city officers. A communication has appeared in the papers charging the Commissioner of Public Works with being anxious to pay the claim when before the Board of Audit, of which he is a member. The Commissioner replies that the "groundless and malicious" charge was inspired in the Comptroller's office, and trusts it "will be the last effort of a well known public officer in this city in attempting, through the guise of a communication to the public press, to obtain credit for his own actions by maliciously misrepresenting the actions of others."

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 16, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Monday in New England, falling barometer, easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

For the lower lake region, winds veering to southwest and northwest, with partly cloudy and clearing weather, and somewhat lower temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic coast southwesterly winds and clearing or clear weather.

For the Southern States, southeast and southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, and higher temperature.

For the Ohio valley, northwest winds, rising barometer and generally clear weather.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, rising barometer, westerly winds, lower temperature and generally clear weather.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—River twenty-three feet, stationary, but will be rising to-morrow. Arrived—Messenger, St. Louis; Kitty Hegler, Arkansas river; Chas. B. Church, New Orleans. Departed—Messenger, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, February 15.—Arrived—Quickstep, Evansville, 8 P. M.; Peytona, New Orleans, 8; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 9; Belle of Shreveport, Red river; Sam. Roberts, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; James D. Parker, Cincinnati, 1; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6. Departed—Quickstep, Evansville, 10 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 10; John A. Wood, Pittsburgh, 11; Tolle, New Orleans, midnight; Belle of Memphis, Memphis, 2 A. M.; Belle of Shereveport, St. Louis, 2 P. M. River risen 1 inch. Cloudy; mercury 54.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—River falling rapidly. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Fred Rogers, Cincinnati; Fort Gibson, Little Rock. Departed—Last night—Crescent City, New Orleans; Lady Lee, Red river; Hale, Cincinnati; Yeager and Lowry, St. Louis; to-day—Grand Tower, Joe Kinney and Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg; Paragon and Quincy, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 15.—River rises five inches in the last twenty-four hours, with 9 feet 11 inches in canal and 7 feet 11 inches in Indian chute. Arrived—Thompson Dean, Evansville and Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis; C. B. Church, Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 15.—Clear and pleasant; mercury 48 to 54. Arrived—Idler, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Florence Lee, 3 A. M.; Nick Longworth, 1 P. M.; Andy Baum, 4. Down—Morning Star and Bowling Green, 5 P. M. No business.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; John A. Scudder, New Orleans; St. Johns, Peoria; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans. Rising fast. Clear and mild.

NASHVILLE, February 15.—River rising; 15 feet 8 inches on shoals. Arrived—Ada Hell-man, Paducah.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 14.—The City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The steamer Weser, from Bremen, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, February 15.—The steamships Manhattan, City of Chester and Baltic, from New York, have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Senator Cameron's Proposition to Alter the National Banking Law.

Meeting in Favor of Reducing the Tax on Fruit Distillation.

Influence at Work to Change the Patent Laws.

A Law Proposed for the Better Protection of Emigrants.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 15, 1874.

Free Banking.

Senator Morton will sustain and vote for Senator Cameron's proposition to remove the restriction upon the limit of the national bank circulation, and throw the business of banking open to whoever wishes to engage in it under existing law. In fact, the Cameron proposition does not alter the existing national bank law further than to remove the monopolistic features from the system. Senator Morton is of the opinion that this will be the solution of the currency question. The proposition comes from an Eastern Senator, and will probably be accepted as the best that can be secured this session.

The Tax on Fruit Distillation.

A large meeting of members of Congress and others who favor the reduction of the tax on fruit distillation was held at the Capitol on Saturday evening. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on Monday in behalf of the measure proposed; also to confer with the Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday.

Changing the Patent Laws.

There is a strong influence at work to secure a radical change in the patent laws, which will allow any one to manufacture any or all patented articles by paying the patentee a royalty to be prescribed by law. Under the proposed law any or all publishers may print copy righted books upon equal terms by paying the authors a prescribed royalty.

Treatment of Emigrants on Shipboard.

The investigations made last summer into the treatment of which emigrants are treated on board ships while in transit to this country, bids fair to result in the passage of a law remedying many evils and defects in the present one.

Those interested in the matter have consulted with Senators Boutwell and Chandler, Representative Dawes and other Western members, and there is a disposition to put through Congress, this session, a preliminary, if not a general bill, removing the hardships under which emigrants suffer. The proposition is to have its provisions fully detailed from the Customs officer's force, whose duty it shall be to see that the emigrant law is carried out, and sufficient space allotted to each steerage passenger. Agents in this country are to be appointed and stationed at distributing points, like Chicago, to take care of the transit of emigrants over railroads to the far West. The expenses attendant upon the carrying out of such a law are estimated at $12,000 per annum.

Free Exchange of Newspapers, &c.

The bill reported from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads allowing the free use of the mails for all matter ordered to be printed by Congress, and for free exchanges of newspapers, &c., has been placed on the calendar and assigned for consideration next Tuesday after the morning hour, and is likely to pass without much debate.

Special Relief Bills.

There is great pressure on the Internal Revenue Bureau to secure recommendations to afford different parties the opportunity to get special relief bills through Congress to release them from paying taxes as well as to get a reform of the same in some cases. Their appeals are made at an inopportune time, as the disposition of the Commissioner is to collect every tax which has the warrant of law for its legality.

Collectors of Customs.

The expiration of the term of office of many of the Collectors of Customs is drawing near, and the Secretary of the Treasury has considerable pressure brought to bear upon him to recommend reappointment of the present incumbents. This is done in those cases where no contest has risen for the office and the present collector's accounts are all correct.

Duty on Grain Sacks.

The Senate Finance Committee will soon take up the bill allowing grain sacks used in the exportation of grain to be returned to this country when empty free of duty. The feeling is favorable to the proposition under the same law that allows casks used in the exportation of petroleum to be returned free of duty.

Opening the Mail Bids.

The Secretary and Second and Third Assistant Postmaster Generals are still at work opening the 50,000 bids for carrying the mails. The bids are endorsed at the rate of 1,500 an hour. The next step is to go all over them for an examination in detail. DIAMOND.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 14, 1874.

Laws Relating to Public Lands.

The House Committee on Public Lands have decided to report favorably upon a bill to provide for the more efficient administration of the laws relating to public lands. It provides for the appointment of two special agents to act under the direction of the Commissioner of the Land office, who shall see that all laws and regulations relating to the public lands are faithfully executed and complied with, and to aid in the prevention and detection of frauds, and shall instruct registers, receivers and surveyor generals in the method of transacting business pertaining to their respective offices.

They are also to make a report of all their work, have power to administer oaths, examine books and papers, &c.

Examination of Southern Claims.

The papers belonging to the claims reported to Congress by the Southern Claim Commission in their third general report, as allowed or disallowed, are examined by a sub-committee of three members, who will make a report thereon to the committee. It is not probable that an appropriation to pay the allowed claims will be made till late in the session, when the third and last report will be required to state the amount in each case before the Treasury can pay it. Payments will be made by Treasury drafts, which claimants must personally receive. The Commissioners have recently decided that they would take up for consideration, at the beginning of May next, such applications for the re-opening and reconsideration of disallowed claims (embracing the three annual reports), as might be filed by the end of April. They require each application to be made out on a blank form prepared by themselves to insure uniformity and accuracy in the averments of claimants, which can be obtained by addressing the Commissioners of Claims, who will also furnish upon application a copy of their "Summary Report" rejecting the claim.

The Tax on Distillers.

The question as to the legality of the tax on distilleries requiring them, when in operation, to pay a tax on distilled spirits of at least on 80 per cent. of their working capacity, is again before Congress in the shape of a special relief bill. The Internal Revenue law takes it for granted that a distillery, when running, distills each day at least $80.00 worth of spirits, and assesses a tax on that amount as well as any additional quantity distilled. Many distillers claim that many days they have not come up to their working capacity, and it is a hardship upon them to bear the burden of this tax. If they are to be relieved, however, it will require a general law to that effect, as to allow by passage of a single bill for relief would make necessary the consideration of 500 other similar applications, and an immense amount of money already collected from this tax would have to be refunded.

The Sanborn Contracts.

Attempts are already made to whitewash the "Sanborn Contracts." The whitewashers say that "Congress doubtless deemed authority to hold out such inducements to private parties *necessary* to enable the department to detect frauds in many cases, or the law would not have been enacted conferring it on the Secretary."

Now the facts are just the other way: Congress deemed the moiety feature of the Internal Revenue service wholly pernicious, and after a full discussion abolished it. Near the close of the session, however, the lobbyers smuggled a provision into an appropriation bill reviving it in a most objectionable form, and the clause authorizing the "Sanborn jobs" became a law without the knowledge of Congress. Not half a dozen men in and out of Congress knew anything about it.

The Secretary of the Treasury claims that in the matter of the Sanborn contract, Congress is responsible for its indefinite law on the subject. The law did not specify the amount of per cent. to be allowed the contractors for making the collections, and the Secretary seeks to evade any responsibility on the part of the Department for paying so much to the contractors, on the ground that no one could be found to do the work cheaper. Congress does not appear to look at it hardly in this light, so the fact appears quite palpable to the Ways and Means Committee that if due diligence had been exercised, there could have been found untold numbers who were anxious to serve their country in collecting its revenues and pocketing half what they collected.

The Claims Against Southern Railroads.

Senator Alcorn does not intend urging action on his bill authorizing the Government to compromise its claims against Southern railroads for their indebtedness on account of railroad material furnished the roads at the close of the war, until the House bill similar in purport comes before the Senate. The House bill throws these claims of the Government before the Attorney General and other Government officers for adjudication. What apparent reason there is for allowing these railroad companies to evade the payment of their indebtedness to the Government for the railroad stock furnished them is not quite manifest. It is stated here by friends of this measure, that these roads carried the mails at a much less rate than was paid to Northern roads, and therefore this is to partially balance their indebtedness. At the close of the war there were sixty of these roads, indebted to the Government to the extent of $6,116,605.62. All but fifteen discharged their indebtedness, and there is due from them $4,558,924.07. As the roads have succeeded in paying up promptly under their reduced circumstances, there is no good reason why they should not continue in the same course. The whole movement to compromise honest claims, which have never been disputed, and which have been paid as far as could be expected, is in the interest of parties here who expect to reap a handsome profit from the companies, by legislating the claims out of existence.

Culture of Ramie and Jute Plants.

The House Committee on Agriculture will soon issue a circular to be distributed to the cotton planters throughout the cotton States, urging them to engage in the culture of the ramie and jute plant. The soil of Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and some of the other Southern States is peculiarly adapted for the ramie, where it has shown remarkable growth, and it is found to be a splendid substitute for cotton in the manufacture of cotton goods. Specimens of the manufactured goods are now on exhibition at the Department of Agriculture.

The jute grows finely in the same localities, and is found very useful in the manufacture of all kinds of bagging. Another important fact connected with the growth of this plant is, that when planted in juxtaposition with the cotton plant, it will prove a sure preventive of the boll worm. The Commissioner of Agriculture endorses this fact, and will supply to all planters who wish to give the plant a trial, sufficient seed, upon application to the Department, to enable them to thoroughly test it.

Railroads and Canals.

Capt. Eads, Civil Engineer of St. Louis, Mo., is before the House Committee on Railroads and Canals with a plan to construct a canal in one of the channels of the Mississippi River at its mouth, and open a means of safe navigation out into the Gulf of Mexico, and shorten up transportation through the Southwest. The subject was listened to with attention by the committee, although no action has yet been taken. This canal is somewhat in opposition to the St. Philip Ship Canal, upon which action was recently taken in the House.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, opposed the plan of Capt. Eads, on the ground that it was impracticable; that the nature of the soil and all the surroundings in the region of the proposed canal were entirely unsuited to such a project, and that it must of necessity prove a failure, and that the Government was experimenting with that, much time would be lost and money squandered that might be used in some practical plan, and the people benefited thereby.

Revision of the Patent Laws.

The Commissioner of Patents thinks the bill before the House Committee on Patents revising the patent laws will be divided into three distinct parts, and go before the House in that shape. He thinks this would be satisfactory if the subject in the law requiring a reorganization of the office could first be considered. The Commissioner is desirous of such a reorganization in order to obtain more chiefs of division and higher grade clerks. He claims he can do this without increasing the expenses of the office but slightly. The proposition in the proposed new bill to make the Patent Office independent of the Interior Department is a matter which he thinks should be considered by itself.

Patented Life-Saving Appliances.

Inventors of patented life-saving appliances are pressing the Secretary of the Treasury and Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau to purchase their respective inventions for use by the marine service. Each one claims that had his patent been in use all along, no lives would have been sacrificed by the great disasters at sea, and none would be in the future by collisions and shipwrecks. The Treasury Department officers say that it requires considerable determination to suppress the appeals of a majority of this class of people.

Civil Service Rules.

The Civil Service Commission are in session and will make a codification of the Civil Service rules, which are very complex on account of the issue of several district additions since they have been established. The Commissioner has ready a report on the operations of the civil service regulations during the year 1873, which will be transmitted to the President and subsequently sent to Congress. DIAMOND.

TEMPERANCE.

The Crusaders Still Busy in Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, OHIO, February 14.—The crusaders are still busy. One or two who were pledged to sell no more have undertaken to renew their old business quietly. The ladies have renewed their efforts with these men. The surburban saloons are now receiving the most attention. A vigilant eye is kept on all who have surrendered.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 14.—The novel and unseemly action taken by the women of this city for the suppression of the liquor traffic fully developed itself this afternoon. The organization, composed of about two hundred ladies, met in the Methodist church at three o'clock, and after services and some preliminary arrangements, they quietly marched to William Saunsee's saloon, one of the most prominent, where they found the doors closed. They asked for admittance, but it was denied. Service was then commenced on the sidewalk. By this time the excitement was at its height and the crowd immense.

After singing and several prayers, they marched to A. A. Fouts' saloon, followed by a vast crowd of men and boys, where they were received with kindness. They asked Fouts to close and quit the business, which he agreed to do, provided they would buy him out. This, we understand, they consented to do. Then several hymns were sung and prayers offered up; but during this time John Rampott, the bar-tender, was dealing out all kinds of drinks to the noisy crowd that had taken possession of the door-ways and counter. Two kegs of beer were sold while the services continued. Many expressions both for and against the movement were made by the vast crowd that had assembled. The bar-tender said, after the services, that "Financially the meeting was a great success."

From here the ladies marched to A. Kleespose's saloon, and were met by the proprietor, who kindly tendered them the use of the saloon to hold their devotional exercises. He was asked to discontinue the sale of spirituous liquors and close his saloon, which he declined to do unless the mould buy him out, and no arrangement to that effect was made. The singing and praying then commenced, but the immense crowd became so noisy that the ladies were forced out to the sidewalk, where the services were continued for some time. When they concluded, the hour being late, they adjourned to the church, where further services were held and the hour of one

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¼.

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GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112¾.

REMEMBER that Guthrie persecuted colored men when Mayor before.

THE Democrats have had the Mayoralty for one term—are Republicans proud of their record?

THE *Post* says nothing for Guthrie. Ihmsen and Elder are the nominees of the Barr Ring. So they are elected, the *Post* will be satisfied.

BLUE-BLOOD—sympathy with secession—persecution of colored people—an extra grab in the Treasury for $1,500 more than he was engaged for—these are Guthrie's special recommendations.

THE examination made, thus far, of the bodies of the Siamese twins renders it entirely probable that the bond uniting the two bodies is penetrated with arteries, thus securing a regular circulation of blood between the two.

THE address of the City Republican Executive Committee in to-day's paper, is timely and should be carefully read by our citizens. The issue is fairly before the people and we have no doubt of the result. What is now wanted is a good old fashioned majority.

AT LAST the *Leader* has been shamed from stealing the Cincinnati *Commercial's* special dispatches for its Sunday edition. Yesterday's edition contained less than a column of telegraph, which proves conclusively that they rely entirely on stealing what other journals pay for, to keep up their news.

MUCH interest is felt, particularly in France, over the vigorous efforts of the German Government to hurry forward the re-arming of its forces. It is understood that great urgency is shown in hurrying forward the work on the several manufactories, that the new arms may be supplied by June. Does it bode war?

DESPITE the bitterness of the *Post*, it has not charged that the Treasury or Controllership have been otherwise than honestly conducted during the incumbency of Messrs. Magee and Snodgrass. Of course, they will be re-elected. We have no indications that Ihmsen and Elder will be very much heard of on election day.

WHAT has been more denounced than the salary grab? Many Congressmen lost caste and position by their course on this subject. Yet Guthrie is a salary-grabber. He voted for and took $1,500 more than he was allowed by law for service in the Constitutional Convention. The cases are exactly parallel. A salary-grabber for Mayor—who wants it?

THE visit of the Emperor of Austria to St. Petersburg, is credited with having reference to an understanding with the Czar on political subjects. Russia, Prussia and England are drawn somewhat closely to each other, in sympathy, by recent events, and the Austrian Emperor is credited with desiring to be on good terms with the Great Powers, and so visits the Russian capital.

THE prospect of a war with the Indians of the Northwest seems very clear. The Indians are on the war path in moderate force, and it is understood that if war is once precipitated, it will bring out some 8,000 Indians, who are already eager for rapine and murder. It will require a vigorous effort, on the part of the army, to repress the uprising, and force the Indians to quietness. The outbreak of an Indian war will, among other things, effectually settle the question of army reduction.

FROM all parts of the city, favorable reports are received, of the prospects of the Republican candidates. Not only will Republicans generally work for their ticket, but those who were most active for Gross and Kirk, are now vigorously at work for the success of the regular ticket. Even in the Fifth ward, generally so staunch for the Democracy, fears are now entertained by them that it will be carried by the Republican ticket. Our candidates are popular with the masses, as the vote to-morrow will show.

THE *Dispatch* is in error when it imagines we "put the cart before the horse," in urging that party considerations are of importance in the pending Mayoralty struggle. We recognize the value of right men—but claim that as between McCarthy and Guthrie, the former is, all things considered, the better man. Guthrie is a negative; McCarthy a positive person. The one has done nothing for the city; the other has done much; one does not understand its wants; the other does. When to this we add, one is a Democrat and the other a Republican, we claim that the case is clear.

CONSIDER FAIRLY.

We do not doubt that there are many citizens,—both Republicans and Democrats,—who are carefully considering what their duty is, in the election that takes place to-morrow. To Republicans, and moderate Democrats, we have a few words to say. We have no desire to disparage Mr. Guthrie. As a citizen, living quietly in our midst, we respect him,—and in this capacity do not desire to say a word derogatory of him. It is only when a person becomes a candidate for public office that he should be scanned; and this, not only with reference to his private character, but his probable fitness for the office he seeks. In this view, we submit that there are many reasons why Mr. Guthrie should not be called to the Mayoralty of Pittsburgh. He is an old-time Democrat, was subservient to the slave-power, is not informed of the needs of our city now, lacks in ability, and has those qualities only which would lift him above the masses whose servant he should be. There are rumors current that he persecuted colored people when he was in office before. We have only been able to verify a single case,—but several instances are alleged. His thorough subserviency to the slave-power is well known, and is not denied. Do the colored people, soldiers of the war, or Republicans generally, desire such a person to bear rule over them? We think not.

Mr. McCarthy is a man of the people. He has grown up in our midst, has kept pace with the growth of the city, knows its affairs, is independent, firm and true, is possessed of executive ability, and represents the Republican party, in sentiment, faithfulness, and candidacy. Men aside, and we claim that Republicans should stand to their party. Successful or defeat—McCarthy represents the party. If he succeeds, the party does; if he fails, the party fails. This cannot be doubted or denied. It has been the case heretofore that Republicans have denied this doctrine, and to gratify passing preferences, voted against their candidate, and afterward bitterly regretted their untimely course. When the injury was done, and they saw the full extent of the evil inflicted, they bitterly regretted it, but could not undo their unfortunate action. Let the past, in this particular, be a warning.

There are many who remember the flood of billingsgate and contumely that was poured on Hartranft, during his Gubernatorial candidacy. There were those who voted for him under protest,—and only did so at all from a sense of duty to the party. Do you regret those votes now? Have you not been grateful, since you have witnessed his able and manly course as Governor, that you were constrained, by a sense of duty to party, to vote for him? We forget, sometimes, that it is part of Democratic policy, to pour a flood of aspersions on prominent Republican candidates. It has been done,—is being done now. The *Post* does not utter a word in behalf of Guthrie,—gives no reason why he should be voted for,—only seeks to befoul Republican candidates. It has been proven false, by events, time and again. Who was more calumniated than Hartranft,—yet he is all that could be asked as a Governor. Let the lessons of the past have their influence upon us, and armed by them, let us give no heed to the enemy, but vote our regular ticket.

We are persuaded that many moderate Democrats, who do not like Guthrie's war record, his blue-blooded affiliations, his accepting office in the Constitutional Convention at $1,000 salary, and then voting for and taking $2,500, will vote against him. We are confident all the colored people, who have heard of the oppressions he inflicted on their race when he was Mayor before, and his sympathy with rebellion, will vote against him. It only needs that Republicans shall generally vote for their principles and ticket, neither of which they have occasion to be ashamed of, and the Mayoralty will be redeemed from Democratic hands, and all departments of the city government will be, as they should, Republican.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

In the discussion relative to National expenditures in the House at Washington, Mr. Dawes forcibly illustrated the necessity of doing something to relieve the condition of the National Treasury, by a statement of figures which shows that during the current year, it will be depleted $40,000,000. The Treasury had a net amount of gold and currency of $60,000,000, at the beginning of the fiscal year,—the first of July. At the close of the year, if no change occurs for the better this amount will be reduced to $20,000,000. He proposes rigid economy in the appropriations, as a means of remedying the difficulty. This is well. But he also presents, as alternatives, a loan, or a temporary debt. These are not so well,—if it is meant by this, the issue of interest-bearing bonds.

Our plan would be to issue additional currency. This would be exactly equivalent to Mr. Dawes' plan, except that the currency would be non-interest bearing, and would be confined as a loan to our own citizens. A debt is a debt, no matter whether in the form of currency that can be used in the country as a circulating medium or in the form of interest-bearing bonds that can be negotiated abroad. In the one case it costs the Government nothing, after its issue, for interest, in the other it does. But this aside, and there are other important features, which are intimately connected with the financial condition of the country.

It will be noticed that the falling off of income at the Treasury Department was simultaneous with the panic. As business has recovered the receipts at the Treasury have improved, January being the first month since the panic showing a decrease in the public debt. This carries with it important reflections. It shows that the country and the Treasury are inter-dependent, each being affected by the other. If the Treasury is rigidly administered so as to limit the volume of currency in circulation, distress is brought on the business of the country, at certain periods of the year; and this reacts on the Treasury by diminishing its receipts. Consequently it is to the advantage of the Treasury to promote business activity, not merely because the country is benefited, but that its own resources may be increased. It, therefore, follows that the surest method of relieving the distress of the Treasury is to issue, as may be necessary, not only $44,000,000 of reserves, but such additional sums as may be necessary to give a thorough impetus to the business of the country. We do not wish Congress to do otherwise than as recommended by Mr. Dawes as regards limiting appropriations, thus necessitating economy; but we favor the additional relief that would result from an increase of currency.

We have presented several phases of this question, and it is enough at the present to say that an increased issue of currency will directly promote relief at once. Its issue will, of course, directly relieve the Treasury. That the country needs the currency is proven by two circumstances of recent occurrence. New England has stood in the fore-front in opposition to an increase of currency, yet when the proposition was made in Congress, a few days since, to redistribute the present volume, she protested with a frantic earnestness that showed that her interest was dangerously threatened. The West and South demand either an increase or a re-distribution. They say that unless they are supplied, the sources of prosperity will be dried up. Here three great sections of the country speak in an interested manner. Theory is put aside—and energetic interested expression follows. New England, by her protest, says that she has no more currency than she needs; that to reduce her supply will be to injure her prosperity. This she means—there is no theory, but hard fact in it. Yet the Comptroller of Currency shows that she has an over due share of circulating medium—that at least $25,000,000 of what she has should go to the West and South. If New England has much more than her share, and yet has no more than she needs, does it not clearly prove that the country at large needs more? And this only answers to what the West and South say—that they suffer from a dearth of currency. Their sincerity and truthfulness is proven by the fact that they are willing to accept a supply, either through a redistribution, or an increased issue. Could a case of need be more strongly presented?

Beneath the facts mentioned the philosophy governing them can be discerned. It is, simply, that the prosperity of the sections referred to depends upon a sufficient currency supply. Currency, whether it be gold or greenbacks, is valuable, chiefly, as a promoter of those forms of activity out of which substantial wealth is evolved. If reasonably abundant, enterprise, labor, activity, correspond, and the wealth of a country is steadily increased. A home illustration can be readily presented. All know that when money is plentiful, building is active—houses, stores, and manufactories are erected; but it is so in hard seasons—when money is tight? And what is true in this direction, is generally true. Our people incline to activity; and where the means are at command, business and enterprise are active. This is why a full currency supply should be had. Out of this activity comes a revenue to the Government. Most of the sources of revenue to the Treasury, are, in some way, of a business character. Hence, when business is active, the Treasury is prosperous, the debt is decreased, and the expenses of the Government lightened. Thus the interests of the country and the Treasury alike, demand that there shall be a larger supply of circulating medium. We hope it will prove true, as intimated, that Congress will, without unnecessary delay, meet the wishes of the country in this particular.

THE exportation of horses from France to foreign countries during the first quarter of 1873 amounted to 14,923; of which 7,831 were for England, 2,003 for Belgium, 2,494 for Germany, 291 for Italy, and 1,421 for Switzerland. The value of the animals were 13,567,000 francs. During the same period of 1867 the trade only produced 2,500,000 francs.

PERSONAL.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL has written a letter in reply to Professor Goldwin Smith's recent assertion that Americans hate the English. He says that his experience among the people of the United States teaches him that:—"Either they do not hate us, as alleged; or, if they do, the manner in which they suppressed this feeling, out of consideration for a guest, proves them to be the most courteous of nations."

CERTAINLY there cannot be a more reasonable woman than Mrs. Robert Shehee, of Owasso, Illinois. In a card to the public, setting forth her domestic difficulties, she says, with a fine discrimination: "I don't care so much about a man's striking a woman with his fist, but when it comes to taking an axe to her, its too much." Mr. Shehee (epicene name!) has been restrained of his liberty in jail for one calendar month.

MR. HATWARD, an English essayest, says of Mr. Gladstone: "The extreme subtility of his mind, while supplying him with an inexhaustible store of replies and rejoinders causes him to rely too much on over-refined distinctions, and on casuistical modes of reasoning. During Garibaldi's visit to London, it was suggested that a noble and richly jointured widow, who was much about with him, should marry him. To the objection that he had a wife living, the ready answer was: "Oh, we must get Gladstone to explain her away."

OUT of five children which composed the family of John Jacob Astor, one only remains. This is William B., who is now upward of eighty. He is now one of the oldest native born residents of New York, and has seen a wonderful series of changes. He can remember the first steamboat, which greeted his boyish eyes when he was a youth of fourteen, and he has seen the city increase from thirty thousand to a population of more than a million. He has also seen his father's estate expand from $200,000 to $50,000,000, and he has beheld all the associates of youth pass away, as well as his parents and their children.

AT A diocesan conference at Oswego, lately, Bishop Huntington said that Professor Agassiz was often quoted as an infidel. The Bishop added that Agassiz and himself had lived as neighbors, and friendship grew up between them so intimate as to become confidential, and that Agassiz had made known his views of Christianity. Agassiz was a deist, but he loved to see men good and pure. He was a sincere believer in a personal God. He did not receive the supernatural element in Christianity. He did not deny or call in question the Old or New Testaments. The Bishop said he should always venerate the memory of Agassiz.

MR. AND MRS. FERNANDO WOOD gave recently a grand entertainment in honor of their daughter, Miss Kitty's debut. It was a grand gathering of all the clans in Washington, particularly of Congressmen and correspondents. Mr. Wood is as refined as he is wealthy, so that when he gives a party it is elegant in all its appointments. The death of a child and that of her mother a year and a half ago have so saddened Mrs. Wood that she takes but little interest in society, Miss Wood receiving for the family every Wednesday. Miss Wood has the most delicate and perfect complexion I ever looked at—very fair, with the bloom of the rose upon her cheeks. Mrs. Wood was present at this party, but it was easy to see that she felt no interest in the crowd of people who thronged her parlors. The maimed and scared veterans of the Confederate army were there (at Wood's reception) convening side by side with Sherman and McDowell and a bright galaxy of our Union heroes; and to the former none were more polite than the wives and daughters of the North. But a genuine rebel woman is a rarity indeed. The question was asked of a gallant ex-Confederate why the women of the South hold themselves aloof from social life. "Please remember," he sadly said, "the women of the South are all in mourning." Yet, there is another reason than this. The men of the South poured out their bitterness and rancor through the cannon's mouth; the women of the South roll them still, like a sweet morsel, under their tongue.—*Washington Cor.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE investigation in the California Senatorial bribery case is not yet concluded. The testimony for the prosecution is still vague and unsatisfactory.

JESSE R. CLARK, aged fourteen, while handling a pistol last Friday evening, at his home, No. 17 Jones street, New York, shot dead Jesse Wicks, aged fifteen years.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver of the Commonwealth National Bank, of New York, has been authorized by the Court to sell the banking house and real estate of the establishment for the benefit of the creditors.

A BILL has been passed through the Senate of Massachusetts prohibiting the employment by any manufacturing corporation of women and children under eighteen years of age more than sixty hours in any one week.

A NEW freak of fashion consists of birth announcement cards. They are exceedingly small, and the announcement reads, "Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. ——, and son or daughter, as the case may be. Feb. 14, 3 P. M."

IT is estimated that not less than eighty tons of lobsters were taken on the coast of Maine during the year 1873, and fears are entertained of the destruction of the fishery, by reason of the taking of the young and small of the species.

THERE were nine thousand five hundred and forty-five men and boys, five hundred and eighty-one horses, and forty-one steam engines employed in gathering ice along the Hudson last week, securing ninety-four thousand four hundred tons a day. This does not look as if there will be an ice famine New York next summer.

NEW JERSEY is considering the propriety of disbanding its militia organization. The expense of maintaining them is great, and they only have a prospective value, and that of a an uncertain kind. New York has regiment of militia which costs the State $50,000, and consists of a magnificently dressed band, a full complement of officers, and one hundred and forty-five privates.

WE sometime since published the murder of a priest in Italy by his mistress, at the instigation of her brother, and the robbery of the priest of 100,000 francs. The murderers were recently tried, when the woman was acquitted and the brother sentenced to an imprisonment of one year. This astonishing verdict furnishes a melancholy illustration of the stupidity or fanatical prejudices of an Italian jury.

A MASSACHUSETTS car manufacturing company which has just inventoried its lumber at 3,761,000 feet, finds that it comprises the following varieties: Solid oak 1,181,851 feet, southern yellow pine 912,483, native pine 218,451, white pine 122,802, white wood 267,028, western white ash 230,841, second growth native white ash 123,548, chestnut 293,150, spruce 38,455, poplar 21,715, black walnut 181,454, cherry 68,248, mahogany 54,252, maple 1,600, satin-wood 210, and 50,000 feet of sweetgum.

A "FOREIGNER" visiting Japan once violated one, or some, of the regulations of that State. It fell to the authorities to arrest him. These assembled, and taking all the tin horns, trumpets, cymbals, drums and tin pans they could gather, besieged his lodging-place at night, when his eyelids were covered with slumber. It is needless to say he surrendered after the first blast. The plan of the Ohio women in their crusade against the rum-sellers reminds us of that of the Japanese officials. Who would not surrender—for the time-being at least?—*Phila. Age.*

A DISPATCH from R. W. Smith, Adams Express Agent at Granby City, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, says that he (Smith) was knocked down, bound and gagged by several men about one o'clock last Friday morning while on his way from his office to his home, his keys taken from him, his office broken open, and the safe rifled of thirty-one hundred dollars. He had but a few moments before received a package from a messenger on the train that passed Granby City between 12 and 1 o'clock, and had put it in his safe and had started for home when attacked. The package contained three thousand dollars, and was sent from the office of the Granby Minging and Smelting Company of St. Louis, to the Granby mines, to meet current expenses. There is no clue to the robbers, but it is supposed they were the same who robbed the Iron Mountain train at Gadshill, as parties answering their description were seen a few miles from Granby early in the past week.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Folkenstein, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's
DR. LAVIELLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY,
A SURE CURE,
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE *Vaterland*, a newspaper in Vienna, has been suppressed, and the office and material has been confiscated.

A FRENCH physician has discovered that the peculiar odor of the Russian leather has a very beneficial effect upon weak lungs and he advises consumptives to repose on pillows covered with that material. Pocket book makers can now get rid of their old stock.

THE Spanish press is in a dreadful fury on account of the late operations of the insurgents in the Vinco Villas. The *Voz* declares that the passage of the troops of Gomez across the trocha was due to treachery in the Spanish camp, and that the intention of the insurgents was well known in Manzanillo among the disaffected.

IN Peru there is still a great scarcity of money, and business is restricted accordingly. All the banks have acquiesced in the decree regulating the banks in the capital, requiring certain securities to be lodged with the Government as guarantees of their issues, except the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America; but the latter commands the highest confidence of the Republic. Confidence is felt that business of all kinds will soon revive.

THE Ashantee war, just reported ended it was calculated would cost the English about $5,000,000. Taking into consideration, however, the number of natives in the employ of the English—over 25,000 in all—it must have cost at least $10,000,000, from which must be deducted the $1,000,000 which the Ashantees have promised to pay over. As England has, or is supposed to have, $25,000,000 in the Exchequer, the war will cause no immediate taxation extra.

SOME statistics recently published by the Manchester Board of Guardians show that the desertion by workingmen of their families, is not by any means an unusual mode adopted by the Briton for obtaining permanent freedom. In one year 312 workmen deserted 623 wives and children, and 191 of these independent gentry escaped capture. Wages have been higher in Manchester during this time, but it is found that "when wages are high and men can find employment readily, many of them have a strong tendency to leave their homes and wander about the country in an irresponsible manner." Between the grinding poverty of hard times, and the roving tendencies induced by easy ones, the poor wives and children of Manchester must find life invested with unspeakable happiness.

A BRUTAL massacre of Chinese has recently taken place in Costa Rica. Some of the men employed on the railroad had offended the chief of the camp, an irascible Frenchman named Lafeychine, in consequence of which he thrashed them with a whip. The Chinese resented this treatment, and drove all the white men out of their camp, whereupon one of the contractors named Meyers, in his fright, telegraphed to Cartago for troops. A force of thirty-five drunken soldiers consequently arrived in the middle of the night, and at once proceeded to fire into a body of 300 Chinese as they lay asleep in their tents. Six were killed and nine others mortally wounded. The officer in charge is now to be tried by court-martial; and the residents are regretting this episode in the history of the Costa Rica Railroad. But there is no redress for the Chinese.

Railroad Earnings.

The following official figures show the earnings and expenses of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the United Companies of New Jersey for the year 1873:

EARNINGS, 1873.

Pennsylvania Railroad	$24,886,008 99
United Railroads of New Jersey	8,416,739 93
Delaware and Raritan Canal	1,589,100 12
	$34,992,848 95

EXPENSES, 1873.

Pennsylvania Railroad	$15,449,305 16
United Railroads of New Jersey	6,792,188 65
Delaware and Raritan Canal	883,321 46
	$23,115,814 67
Net earnings	$11,877,034 28

This is a very handsome showing, and if such results are continued we shall hope soon to be gratified in seeing the company fully re-established in its former credit.

Sharp Rascality.

In the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week appeared the annexed advertisements:

A lady's gold hunting watch and chain, with seal and key attached. Liberal reward at 1909 Spruce street.

FOUND—In the western part of the city, a gold watch and chain. Apply, with written description, at 2026 Spruce street, between 9 and 10 A. M.

Now it so happened that the loser of the watch did not see a copy of the *Ledger* until somewhat late in the day. Meantime, a man called, and referring to the first advertisement, led the loser to believe that he had her watch, and at the same time requiring her to describe the time-piece minutely. She did so, giving him the number, &c., when he said, "Well, that's not this watch," and left. When later in the day, the parties of the second advertisement were visited by the loser of the watch, they answered that they had already delivered it to a party who had fully described it.

The Coal Trade

The quantity sent from this region for the last week, was 39,067 tons, against 52,875 for the corresponding week last year. The supply from all the regions for the week was 187,190 tons Anthracite, and 35,638 tons Bituminous; for the week, 222,788 tons, against 277,271 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease for the week, 54,483 tons. The whole supply so far this year from all the regions is 1,673,955 tons, against 1,863,501 for the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 189,596 tons. The trade has fallen off considerably during the last week, as there is no demand except for immediate wants, knowing that prices will be lower in March, and consequently no coal is stocking anywhere that can possibly be helped.—*Pottsville Miner's Journal.*

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURGH.
FOR MAYOR:
WM. C. McCARTHY.
FOR TREASURER:
C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER:
R. M. SNODGRASS.

ALLEGHENY.
FOR MAYOR:
DAVID L. SMITH.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE
CARPETS OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
February 3d, 1874.
HAMBURG
EMBROIDERIES
OPENED
THIS DAY,
ANOTHER NEW LOT OF
3,000 PIECES.
New Patterns,
All Widths,
AT THE
LOW PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
BROWNSVILLE NOMINATIONS.
FOR MAYOR:
WM. M. HUSTON.
FOR TREASURER:
JOHN A. HOOD.
FOR CONTROLLER:
JOHN A. MARSHALL.
TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from MAY 1st to NOVEMBER 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from NOVEMBER 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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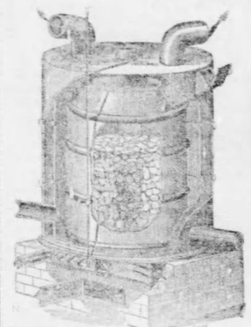
A SURE CURE,
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days; in many cases of extreme torture relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE
Infants' Embroid'd ROBES, A new and Splendid variety.
Infants' Short DRESSES. Infants' Small SHIRTS.
Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, Embroideries, &c.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, very fine Tucked and Embroidered.
Embroidered and Tucked Pillow Shams, Lowest to finest quantities.
Misses' Muslin Underwear, very fine, Embroidered Jackets.
Real and Imitation Hair Switches, Plaits, &c.
Infants' & Misses' White and Colored Alpacas.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemise and Night Gowns, Ladies' Morning Wrappers.
Alpaca Waists, White Waists, Colored Waists.
Pillow Shams, Sheet Shams, Bed Shams.
Hats and Bonnets, Feathers and Plumes.
Collars and Cuffs, Neckties, Mourning Collars.
Ladies' and Misses' SKIRTS, White and Colored.
Infants' White Merino Shawls, Handsomely Embroidered.
FANCY GOODS
Of Every Description, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.
SPRING GOODS.
New Plaids,
Shirting Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Flannels, Plain and Barred
Calicos and Chintzes,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
Bona Fide Reductions
ON
PANIC PRICES.
Winter Undershirts and Drawers,
A complete line at 30 to 50 cents on the dollar off.
Fine English and French Cloth Gloves,
AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.
Fine Dress Shirts, French Yoke,
At 20 per cent. discount.
Hamburg Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Real and Imitation Laces, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,
At one-half their former value.
EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
At 75c, $1.00 and $1.50 each.
Owing to a change in our firm soon to take place, bargains can now be had.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
H AVENUE.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
RILEY'S IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts. Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets, Shawls, Blankets, Merinos, Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Muslins very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
SPEEDILY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases, at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent cure. Impotency, nocturnal losses or seminal weakness or impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excesses in maturer years and which produces some of the following effects, as nervousness, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfitsthe victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causes insanity, consumption and early imbecility and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
oct3-d&s
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Wood street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WILLIAM SEMPLE
Black Alpacas At 25 Cents, Very Cheap.
Black Alpacas At 31 cts., A Good Bargain.
Black Alpacas, At 40 and 50c. Low for Them.
Dark and Light DELAINES At 12½c. New styles.
Dress Goods At 18¾ Cents, Entirely New.
Dress Goods At 37½ and 50c. Very Fine & Low.
Jackets, &c., Silk Shawls & Scarfs.
White Piques, Nainsooks, Plaid Jaconets.
Barid Nainsooks Swisses, Tarlatans, &c.
AT $1 50 AN Extra Bargain IN LYON'S BLACK SILK, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.
Black Silks, Turquoise, Colored Silks, &c.
Black Poplins At 25c. Extra Heavy.
Black Alpacas At 77½c. Very Low.
Black Alpacas At 62½ & 75c. Extra Bargains.
New Dress Goods, At 15 Cents, Beautiful Goods.
Colored Alpacas At 25c. All New Shades.
All the FINER GOODS At Lowest Prices.
Reps, Delaines, Poplins, Merinos, &c.
Broad Cloths, Jeans, Fine Cassimeres.
NEW SPRING GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY
AT LOWEST PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management, saving in fuel, saving in fuel, at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports on the construction of Magee street Sewer, from Fifth avenue to Locust street; Ann street Sewer, from Forty-second street to Forty-fourth street; Fourth avenue and Ferry street Sewer, from Wood street to Grant street; Spring alley sewer, from Twelfth street to Fourteenth street, and Sycamore street Sewer from Fifteenth street to Seventeenth avenue, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
feb10 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of HILL STREET, from Bailey's line to Brownsville avenue, have been confirmed, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be entered against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. RIDDLE, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, February 9, 1874.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1874.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, March the 2d, 1874, at 3 P. M., for the following work:
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING
Caleb street from 42d street to 44th street.
Colwell street from Vine street to Dimmick street.
Davidson street from Main street to 42d street.
Hatfield street from Main street to 40th street.
40th street from

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Krone,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Secretary. A. J. Louthett.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dilworth, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Higgs, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

A. A. McCarty
64 FOURTH AVENUE,.
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercia Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
jal5-k34-nw

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, A. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874. }

No special changes are noted in local monetary affairs. We are moving steadily toward a condition of activity, but it has not yet developed. For this reason our banks are holding their funds, except where they invest in local paper. The tendency that existed before the panic to send money East and West for investment has not distinguished our banking operations since the panic was over. This is wise, particularly in view of the known certain demand that will come for funds with the resumption of Spring business.

There are no special features in the stock market,—it being what is known as a broker's market. A slight advance in prices was the characteristic of Saturday. A large and well-distributed business is doing in railroads, and the loose money of investors rapidly finds its way into these securities. So largely has the market been drained of first-class bonds, however, that orders for large amounts are difficult of execution. The Chicago and Northwestern, Rock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Toledo and Wabash mortgages are taken very freely, while a German demand has again sprung up for Central and Western Pacifics at advanced prices.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Sat'day.
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. sixes—1881—coupons	120	120¾
5-20s 1862	117¾	117¾
5-20—1864,	119¾	119¾
" 1865	119¾	119¾
" 1865 new.	119	119¼
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	119¾	119¾
10-40's	112¾	112
10-40's coupons	116¾	116¾
Currency 6's	116¾	113¾
RAILWAY'.		
New York Central	104½	104¾
Erie	48¾	48¾
H. & E.	1¾	1¾
St. Paul	47½	47
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¾
Do. Central	91½	90
North Western Common	58¾	58¾
Do. preferred	76	76
Rock Island	108¼	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash	53	52¾
Harlem	131¾	132¾
Chicago and Alton	110	111¾
Adams Express	97¾	97¾
American Express	64	64¾
U. S. Express	71	71¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77	77

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 73 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Friday.	Sat'day
Penns. Central	51¾	51
" scrip	97¾	97¾
Reading	51¾	51¾
United Cos. of N. J.	123	123
Oil Creek	18	18
Lehigh Valley	60	60
A. V. R. R 7-30	92	92
Central Transportation	43¾	43
Empire do.	50¾	50¾

NEW YORK, February 14, 1874.

Money closed up easy at 4@5. Exchange was weak this afternoon, when some of the prime drawers were selling at 484½ for sixty day bills. Demand bills are still quoted at 488@488½. Gold was strong in late dealings, and advanced to 112¾, closing at 112¾. The rates paid for carrying over 4, 5¾ and 6 per cent. Quotations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of over $1,318,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,506,000 for customs. The specie shipments were $1,149,796, principally silver bars. The imports were $8,871,703, of which $3,959,113 were dry goods and $4,912,590 merchandise. Governments were strong and considerable was done. State bonds were dull. Railway and miscellaneous speculation during the last hours of business was chiefly noted for a sudden advance in Harlem to 133¾, against 130¾ at the opening. General speculation was firm and the early movement was maintained in some cases. Union Pacific was very active at 35¾ to 35¾, at which figures some large transactions were recorded. At one time there was a slight reaction in the market on a report of a large fire at London. The total sales recorded were 111,600 shares, of which 18,500 were Western Union, 35,800 Union Pacific, 2,300 Pacific Mail, 2,000 Harlem, 800 Ohios, 3,000 New York Central, 1,500 St. Paul, 1,500 St. Paul preferred, 1,100 Lake Shore, 400 St. Joseph, 500 Erie, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1,600 C. C. & I. C., 1,000 Rock Island, 11,000 Northwestern, 1,100 Northwestern preferred, and 1,000 Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 979,900
Specie, decrease	2,533,500
Lgeal tenders, increase	810,200
Deposits, decrease	288,100
Circulation, decrease	2,200

Governments.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 120¾; 5-20's '62, 117¾; do. '64, 119½; do. '65, 119¾; do. '65, new, 119¾; do. '67, 119¾; new 5's, 113¾; 10-40's, 113¾; currency 6's, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 84½; do. new, 84½; Virginia, new, 44; do. old, 37; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 77½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 75¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 97¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 67½; United States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 40; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 76; Harlem, 129½; do. preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 92; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88½; Rock Island, 107¾; New Jersey Central, 107½; St. Paul, 47¼; do. preferred, 74¾; Toledo & Wabash, 52½; do. preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 14¾; do. preferred, 33; Chicago & Alton, 111¾; do. preferred, 114½; Ohio & Mississippi, 34; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86; Burlington & Quincy, 110¾; Lake Shore, 83¾; Panama, 32½; Illinois Central, 106½; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 98; Union, 86; Hartford & Erie, 2; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, February 14—5 P. M.—Consols, 91¾@92¼; 5-20s of '65, 109; do of '67, 109¾; 10 40s, 103½; ex. coupon; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 44½; do preferred, 69.

PARIS, February 14.—Rentes 58f 85c.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—There has been some movement this week in Coffee, but under decidedly unfavorable Rio and European advices, the market throughout has been dull, and at the close the feeling in it is very much demoralized. Sales were made early in the week of 2,800 bags Rio ex Sly Roots, 780 bags do. ex Amazon, and 1,250 bags do. ex Virginia Dare, the latter a re-sale, all at 20¾c. gold, these sales showing a decline of 1¾c. and we note also sales in lots of about one thousand bags do. at from 20½ to 20¾ cts., gold. The market, however, closes very dull, with prices entirely nominal, and we quote as follows, viz: Rio—Fair cargoes 21@21¼c. good do. 20¾@21c. prime do. 20@20¼c. and ordinary to choice, all gold. We note the import this week of a cargo of 1,540 bags Porto Rico, but there have been no arrivals of Rio. The stock of Rio to-day in the warehouses is, however, about 25,000 bags.—Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, February 14, 1874. }

Trade in general merchandize has been moderately active during the past week, but the markets at this writing present nothing really new or important that have not already been noted. The most noticeable event of the week as regards values was the decline in roasted Coffee of two cents ₩ lb., and a further shrinkage soon is not improbable. There has been a very fair demand for all kinds of country produce and very full prices are still being realized. The flour and grain trade has fallen offsomewhat, the feeling is weaker, and prices, as compared with this time last week, are a shade lower.

APPLES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $2.50@4.50 ₩ barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—60@75c ₩ gallon.

BEANS—$2@2.25 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Is in rather better supply, and the market is consequently a shade easier, but prices are still maintained; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 35@38.

BREADSTUFFS—Quoted at 3¾ to the trade, and 3¾@4 in small lots.

CHEESE—We have to report a continued firm market, however, without any further change in rates; prime Ohio Factory, 15¾@16 cents to the trade, and 16@16¾ in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $10@12 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet, but prices are still sustained.

EGGS—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; fresh, 21@22. Pickled held to dispose of at 20@21.

FLOUR—The market has been quiet all week, and the feeling, if anything, is a shade weaker, but we continue our quotations unchanged. Winter flours at $7.00@7.50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; $8@8.50 for red winter wheat and $9@10 for white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade is less active, and as the arrivals continue liberal and stocks have commenced to accumulate slightly, the market is easier. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; red winter, $1.55@1.60; white, $1.6@1.70. The Oat market is easier under the influence of increased arrivals but prices are still maintained. Bar Corn is in good supply and lower; sales at 67 cts. to quality. Shelled Corn quoted at 72@75. Rye, $1@1.05.

GROCERIES—There is a moderate degree of activity in the leading grocery staples, with the exception of Coffee, the demand for which has been curtailed in consequence of the weak and unsettled condition of the market. Sugars continue firm with an upward tendency—it is stated that stocks are very much reduced as compared with this time last year. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¼; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¼; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10; Circle A, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; Yellow sugars, 7 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@22; good to prime, 20@20½; fair, 17@18. Roasted 1 pound packages, 26c; 10 lbs., 24c.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop, New Orleans, 75@80c; fair to prime old, 65@70c.

SYRUPS.—Refinery Drips, 50c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE.—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8½c.

HAY.—The arrivals of baled have been comparatively light for some time past, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $18@22 ₩ ton as to quality.

ONIONS—$6@7 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—In better supply, and the market is easier; prime "Early Rose," quotable at $1.35 ₩ bushel on track, and $1.50@1.60 to a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, Spring Turkeys, 15@16. Supply light, but fully equal to the demand.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₩ lb. 13, Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $16.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb., 8¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Family Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 11c. Do. bbls 10¾. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 11¾c. Do. in 3 lb. pails, 12¾c. ₩ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¾. Do. in 3 lb pails, 14¾c. In Sausages, 12¾.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₩ bushel.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent. Cotton still quotable at 3@3½ cents.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce, and in demand at $2.15. Clover is still quotable at $5.75@6, and Timothy at $3.25@3.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₩ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—6@6½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.05 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
SATURDAY, February 14, 1874. }

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding, also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	948 cars	912 cars
Hogs	18 "	597 "
Sheep	61 "	96 "
Horses	6 "	45 "
Mules	23 "	48 "
Total	753 "	876 "

FREIGHTS.

There has been a heavy reduction in freights during the past week on the Pennsylvania R. R. from here eastward. The rates now are as follows: To New York, cattle, $15 per car; hogs, $10 per car; sheep, $5 per car; horses, $10 per car; mules, $10 per car; hogs, $14; sheep, $8. The rates prior to the reduction were as follows: To New York, cattle, $80; hogs, $88; sheep, $5. To Philadelphia and Baltimore—cattle, $70; hogs, $77; sheep, $63, showing a reduction of nearly one-half, and dealers certainly have no reason now to complain as regards freights, although they are apprehensive that they will not be allowed to remain where they are very long.

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were about the same as those of last week, and the quality was much the same; the bulk of the offerings graded from medium to good; of strictly prime and common cattle the supply was light. There was a little slow on Tuesday and Wednesday; buyers held off in hopes of being able to force a reduction, but the arrivals not being as large as expected, trade opened up pretty lively on Thursday, and before the day had closed the greater bulk of the cattle on sale had been disposed of, and in not a few instances at better prices than were realized the day preceding. Some 18 or 20 cars were purchased on speculation for New York by Simon Ulery, Sheriff, Heskitt and others, and some 75 or 80 cars were shipped to Philadelphia, of which some 50 or 60 cars were for sale in this market. There were but few country buyers in attendance this week, and it was just as well as there were but very few common cattle on the kind they buy here. One of our commission firms reported having had an order all week for two cars of common light cattle, but were unable to fill it, as there was none on sale to fill the bill. So much for so-called Jeans, there was nothing sold above 6¾, but we heard of one instance in which 6¾ was bid and refused, but it is evident that the cattle in question must have been very fine.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs	6.50@6.75
Prime native steers, 1,300@1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Fair to good native steers	5.25@5.50
Good native steers, 1,000@1,100 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs	4.75@5.10
Stock cattle, 800@900 at choice	4.00@4.25
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	3.00@3.50

THE REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

The reduction in freights by the Vanderbilt roads has been followed by a corresponding reduction by the Erie road to 20 cents ₩ 100 pounds from Buffalo, which will make the minimum rate of 40 cts for hogs, $40 for horses and $16 for sheep. Parties interested in the profits of the Morris & Walzel contract do not take the change in freight rates very kindly, but their own sense of justice will compel them to admit that the railroads are morally bound to serve the public without partiality, and that when the management of a corporation created and fostered for the public good grant special privileges to any individual or to any combination, no matter how small, a positive wrong and injury is done to all parties not included in the favored ring or circle, and while it may be rightfully urged that a contract to transport stock for a specified rate which is materially less than the schedule implies an obligation to maintain published rates, so that the benefits intended to be contracted for shall be received, the history of such agreements shows that railroad managers do not feel themselves bound to restrict their benevolence. Not long ago John T. Alexander and a contract with the railroads to have given him a large and profitable part of the business, but transferred his stock from the Pennsylvania Central road and connections to the New York Central and its connections. A railroad fight was the consequence and freights were reduced to the nominal sum of one dollar from Chicago to Boston. Rocket and Torpedo managers, who agreed to protect him from any loss that might accrue, that indefatigable opera tor rounds up Cove him a large contract for the shippers. He

HOME NEWS.

Mr. John Huckestein, Third ward, Allegheny, is a candidate for Select Council. His efficiency as a member of that branch of Councils heretofore would seem to render his re-election a certainty.

Wanted—A Pocket-Book.

Police Lieutenant Gordon says that last night about 7 o'clock, between Smithfield and Market street, he lost a pocket-book containing a check for one thousand dollars, and a few dollar bills also. He will give any one a hundred dollars who finds and restores said book and contents.

Attempted Burglary.

Saturday afternoon a couple of men called at Mr. McCutchen's hardware store, Federal street, Allegheny, ostensibly to purchase a pocket knife. While one was negotiating and actrasting the attention of the clerk the other looked about, and when the trade departed it was discovered that the safe key had disappeared. That evening as Mr. McCutchen was writing in a room on the second floor, he heard a noise at the door. Divining the cause he turned the light down and in a few moments saw the panel fall in; through the opening, he recognized the two men who had called in the afternoon. They, too, by this time saw him, and quickly retired. They made their way as they had come—to the third floor out through a trap door which they closed after them, and disappeared in the darkness. The parties evidently knew all about the buildings and how to clear out.

Strengthening a Firm.

Elsewhere appears the announcement that Messrs. A. R. McConnell and W. C. Borland have been admitted into partnership in the house established by Mr. J. H. Borland. The style of the firm hereafter will be J. H. Borland & Co., and the place of business Nos. 53 and 55 Wood. The admission of the two gentlemen named, to the firm adds still greater strength and popularity to one of the best known houses in the trade. Mr. McConnell has been in the shoe business for years, and being a thorough merchant, his acquired knowledge of the trade possessed by but few men. Mr. Borland is also in every way worthy and brings to the duties of his proprietorship business faculty and years of experience. With this infusion of new life, it will be strange if the house of J. H. Borland & Co. does not prosper even to a much larger extent than was the fortune of the establishment under the old regime. Dealers in this line of goods who are about to lay in a spring stock would do well to look at the card of the house elsewhere, and then call to satisfy themselves of the great advantages to be derived in purchasing at Nos. 53 and 55 Wood street.

Will Filed.

Saturday morning the will of the late Edward Allen, whose death we mentioned a few days ago, was filed with Register Gray. The will bears the date of January 22d, 1872, and appoints Edward J. Allen, of Braddock's Fields, and W. F. Dunn, of this city, executors. The decedent leaves his entire estate to his wife, Amelia Allen, and at her death requests that it be disposed of as follows: $700 to his niece Mary Watts, if she be living, and the residue of the residue to be put at interest and the interest paid to his grand son, Allen D. Fundenberg for five years; and at the expiration of that time the executors may pay over the principal or continue it at interest and pay the same to the said Allen D. Fundenberg, as in their judgment may seem best. Should the devised die, the executors are to pay to his brothers, Stanley and George, and sister, Mary Fundenberg, share and share alike thereof. The other grand children named are to receive 1-16 each. His daughter Rebecca Turner, of Arkansas, comes in for one fourth of his estate; Amelia F. Dunn, wife of William F. Dunn, is to get one fourth and Edward J. Allen, of Braddock's Fields, the remaining one fourth. The deceased requests that no interment be made of his property upon the death of his wife, and that the eldest heir have the first choice and so on until the youngest is reached.

Police Items.

Julia Fitzgerald had Michael Hoonan arrested on a charge of assault and battery. She had an altercation with Hoonan in the house of Mrs. George Hall, and Hoonan jumped upon her, inflicting serious internal injuries. Mrs. Hall called in a policeman, and had Julia arrested instead of her aggressor. She was taken to the lock up but afterwards discharged, and subsequently preferred the above charge against Hoonan.

Patrick Kelly, who was very drunk when taken to the lock up on Saturday, endeavored to put an end to his existence by hanging himself with the aid of his suspenders. His ideas in this direction were frustrated by the Warden having charge of the cells.

Mrs. S. Ryan, M. Hogg, Michael Page and his wife and Pat and Buddy Flynn were brought up on Saturday before Alderman Morehead on a charge of assault and battery on the person of Kate Flynn. Kate was too ill to appear in person, so the investigation was postponed till Monday next, the accused giving bail for their appearance.

Police Officer Pettinger picked up a remarkably hungry German, Saturday, on Liberty street. The man was taken to the Central Station and discovered to be insane, but not mad enough to reject a whole tray full of food which was humanely set before him by the janitor. Inquiries are in progress as to who the poor fellow is.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

A Little Boy Accidentally Killed—A Distressing Circumstance.

Yesterday morning a most painful and distressing accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Wm. Griffie, No. 11 Marion street, which resulted in the death of his son, Gerald. The boy, who was only thirteen years of age, was left at home with a younger brother while his parents were at church. In amusing themselves, the juveniles finally brought up in the basement of the house, when Gerald, by some means, secured a revolver. He attempted to fire it off, but it did not explode at first, and he then placed the muzzle against his breast. While working with the trigger, and endeavoring to see what was the matter with the weapon, the boy seems to have let the hammer slip, and in a flash a bullet went whizzing into his heart. He had just time to say to his companion, "Oh, Charley! I'm shot," when he fell lifeless to the floor.

A physician was called in, but medical skill in such a case was of no avail. The boys parents were also sent for, being called out of the Cathedral, where they worship. When they arrived at home and found their child a corpse, their grief was beyond description.

Gerald was a very bright boy for his age, and was quite a favorite among all those who visited the house, or with whom he had intercourse.

Coroner McMullin held an inquest on the remains, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

PLUNDERERS MADE TO DISGORGE.

Stolen Property in a Boat—Police Dexterity.

Two burglaries were committed in Allegheny on Saturday morning, but, fortunately, the law breakers were discovered, and in all probability will meet with their reward The first case was that of Dr. A. A. Hodge, whose house, at No. 300 Ridge avenue, was feloniously entered during his absence, and despoiled of a quantity of silver ware and wearing apparel to the value of about $150. Detectives Scott and Weir were apprised of the event, and a portion of the stolen property was discovered by them concealed in a boardpile, near a boat moored below the suspension bridge.

Another burglary was effected at Charles Stafford's house, 51 Craig street, the thieves taking away sundry articles of clothing, including an overcoat containing receipts, and other valuable papers. The Allegheny detectives had their suspicions concerning the occupants of the boat near the board-pile, and accordingly Lieutenant Shilenberg and four other police officers made a raid upon the craft. They found five parties on board, regaling themselves with all the delicacies of the season, and who considerably remonstrated on being interfered with in such a manner. It was no good, however. They had to go to the lock-up, and there registered their names as Charles Powell, P. Duff, William Robinson, Joseph Stewart and John Wilson. In justification of their capture the officers were able to exhibit some of the property discovered in the boat, which was unmistakably purloined from Dr. Hodge's house, and that part of the matter was brought home closely home, by the fact that two of the accused were socks belonging to Dr. Hodge, on which his initials appeared. Dr. Hodge and Mr. Stafford have their goods, and there is but little doubt that the law will be properly administered to the captured fellows. The Allegheny police force, especially officers David Jones, Atkinson and Geary, deserve every credit in connection with this affair, and show a commendable capacity for being "on the alert" when wanted.

JOHN SMITH'S EXPERIENCE.

John B. Guthrie and the Colored Men.

It is reasonably safe to say that John Smith, of the Seventh ward, will not vote for John B. Guthrie for Mayor. John knows Guthrie. Guthrie was Mayor when John made his advent into Pittsburgh. John was a stranger, and Guthrie "took him in." And this is the manner in which it was done: John Smith came down the Monongahela river on one of the boats then plying between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, arriving here late in the evening. He had a sister residing in the city, but he did not know exactly where, it being his first visit here. In his efforts to learn whereabouts of his sister he became lost, and finally pulled up, as he subsequently ascertained, in the vicinity of the Mayor's office, then on Fourth street. He made frequent inquiries concerning the residence of his relative, but failed to elicit the desired information. An accommodating individual of whom he inquired suggested that he had better remain over night with him, and resume his search the next morning. John thanked his kind benefactor, who led him into the watch-house and locked him up in a cell. The police were not uniformed at that time, hence John was not aware of the fact that the man who was so anxious to befriend him was a policeman until he found himself behind the bars. In the morning John was brought out for a hearing, when he made Mayor Guthrie acquainted with all the facts in the case—relating his late arrival, his search for his sister, his being a stranger in the city, his having cash in his self, and the circumstances attending his imprisonment in the watch house. Mr. Guthrie greatly sympathized with John in his misfortune, and proffered the assistance of one of the officers to find his sister. With many thanks to Mayor Guthrie, John started out with the officer, but the only place at which that individual made any inquiry was at the county jail, where he learned for the first time that the Mayor, instead of being a friending him, had *committed him to prison for ten days!* Now, does any person blame John if he is not over anxious for the election of Mr. Guthrie to the Mayoralty at the present time, or that he should even go a little further and vote for William C. McCarthy, and recommend every colored man in the city to go and do likewise, believing that Mr. Guthrie never and never can be, a friend of his race.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Mysterious Robberies Explained — Who Stole the Goods from those Railroad Cars in Allegheny.—A Gang of Thieves Overhauled—The Plunder Secured.

For some time past the officers of the Fort Wayne Railroad, having charge of matters in Allegheny, have been annoyed by the depredations of parties who contrived to elude all vigilance, break open cars and carry away goods. The thieves selected as their base of operation the freight yard, near Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, and made frequent visits to the cars stored there over night. They always succeeded in escaping the observation of the lynx eyed watchman, until the matter became too serious for further forbearance, and double care was exercised to secure the depredators. Yesterday morning at an early hour the efforts were successful, and an interesting chapter of roguery was developed.

It seems that the watchman on duty Saturday night and yesterday morning was making his rounds shortly before midnight when he observed a couple of men with their plunder, just leaving a car into which they had broken. The wary officer, with shrewd forethought, did not give the alarm but followed the men to a house on Manhattan street, not far from the scene of the robbery. Having thus made sure of the rendezvous, the watchman retraced his steps and sought Captain Wilson at the lock-up. That official secured the services of officers Thomas, Jerry Sweeney, Powell and Quirk, and started for a raid on the house. They managed the business so well that the two men, as well as the whole household were surprised, and secured in the midst of their plunder.

The house is a double frame, and is occupied by two families, known respectively as Conner and Hall. It was rather an early hour for a morning call, but the police, under the circumstances, thought business should take the place of etiquette, and so commenced a search of the house, during which they unearthed a large quantity of stolen goods. The evidence of guilt thus disclosed, and the officers before him, made one of the men shaky, and he accordingly told his story, or, as his companion more forcibly termed it, "squealed." The revelations thus made induced the officers to continue their morning calls, and in their rounds they stopped at the house of James Russell, on an alley in the rear of Nixon street, and Charles Smith's house, on Rush alley, near Fulton street. At each of these places they secured their man and a large lot of plunder. A procession was then formed, and the officers, with their prisoners and as much of the stolen goods as they could carry, marched to the lock-up. After stowing the goods and providing quarters for the men, Captain Wilson, started back with his squad, taking with him, also, a couple of teams—a two-horse and a one horse wagon. On this return trip they first called at the house of William Dobe, on Nixon street, and next at the house of Thomas Woods, on an alley, between Nixon and Adams streets, near the railroad. After making a tour of all the houses, they secured all the wagons would hold, and brought all, with the loads, safely into the lock-up.

When the goods secured were arranged at the Mayor's office, it was found that the stock was of a varied and valuable character—not less than $2,000 in value. The lot in part consisted of thirty-three rolls of cloth, two pieces of pants, three fine clocks, webs of muslin and fine linen, flannel, repp goods, veil goods, calicoes, stockings, ladies' fine underwear, shawls, handkerchiefs, gentlemen's neckties, gloves, collars, boxes of spool thread, sets of rings, the latter worth from $12 to $15 each, ribbons, laces, table linen, and covers, boots and shoes, overshoes, teas and coffee in packages, butter, pocketknives, basins, barrels of flour, and an almost innumerable list of articles, the whole of which evidently had been at work for some time and had secured quite a nice assortment. It was distributed through the houses, each one having a share of the plunder. One of the men had evidently carried on the groceries away. Some of the families seemed to be well aware of the roguery of the head, and in one instance a female of the Amazonian type was so demonstrative in her belligerent manifestations that it seemed for a time as if she would have to be presented with a pair of bracelets. At another house, when the officers were gathering in the goods, a juvenile male member set up a wail at the loss of "the new boots" his father had "bought," and subsequently his sister joined in the operatic performance when some of her garments passed into the assortment, with which the wagons were loaded down.

All the men arrested have been there employes of the road. The man Smith figures as a conductor, but the others only perform less important positions.

Dobe is a one-armed man, and seems to be well versed in the peculiarities of his loss. On Saturday he called at the office of the Board of Poor Directors, and stirred the sympathies of the secretary to such an extent that relief was given him. He will have a chance another way now.

Informations were made against the men yesterday, and they were locked up for a hearing. During the day several persons called to see them but were not granted permission. It is thought this raid has broken up a gang, and that there will be less trouble in that direction hereafter.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

Before Judge Sterrett.

Archie Montague, convicted on three indictments for burglary, was sentenced on the first to a term of imprisonment of three years and three months to the Penitentiary with a fine of six cents and costs; on second the same punishment was ordered to be inflicted; and on the third, four years and three months, with a fine of six cents and costs.

On two charges of larceny the same defendant was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year on each.

Michael Keefe, found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of John Carrigan, was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

The payment of six cents fine and costs in Daniel O'Doyle, indicted jointly, was acquitted.

James Owens, indicted for aggravated assault and battery on oath of Frank A. Stenger, and found guilty of simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

On another indictment against the same defendant for assault and battery charged by Wm. B. Barry, a similar sentence was imposed. Court adjourned until Saturday next.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed to take testimony in the lunacy case of Daniel McAleer.

A rule was granted in the equity case of Wm. Milligan vs. A. A. Milligan and L. Hershberger, to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed to settle up the partnership business as prayed for complainant. The rule was made returnable on the 10th inst. The particulars of the case have already been given.

In the case of Conrad Kreitzer vs. John B. Herre et al., it being alleged by the defendants that they signed a note for plaintiff, with the understanding that it was a judgment note, payable one year after date, the Court granted a rule on Kreitzer to compel him to come into Court and make answer to the allegations preferred, and in the meanwhile a stay of execution was ordered.

A decree was made divorcing Catharine Ann Cochran from A. J. Cochran, the case having been tried and a verdict rendered for the libellant.

The Court issued a decree allowing Wm. H. Conley to adopt Emma Danver Seafer, child of Isaac Seafer.

The petition for a writ of mandamus on the city of Allegheny, presented by the Allegheny Plank Road Company, to compel the city to purchase the road at the appraised valuation, has been placed on the argument list.

Trial List for To-day.

Phillips vs. Cluley.
McKinney vs. Wood et al.
Vandevender vs. Reamer.
Baldwin vs Raber.
Waughter vs. Barnett, Sr.
Kreibish vs. Stearn.
Coll vs. Grimes.
Owens vs. Robinson township et al.
McGovern vs. City Bank.
Beidstein vs. Robshouse.
McNamee vs. O'Neill.
Smith et al. vs. Canan et al.
Devore vs. Sampson et al.
Holmer vs. Forpaugh.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of Jas. Kelly vs. the city of Pittsburgh, J. M. Stowe, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony and master to find and report the facts in the form of a decree.

James Kelley, by his counsel, Wm. Reardon, Esq., presented a bill in equity against John Kelley, and asked for an injunction and the appointment of a master to settle up the partnership affairs betw en them. The Court decided the application on the ground that the petition did not set forth proper grounds of relief.

Trial List for To-day.

Thompson & Simon vs. Marshall Bros. &Co.
Union Savings Bank vs. Barnes.
J. S. McDonald for use vs. O'Neill.
Reed & Gilchrist for use vs. Clark.
Gilchrist vs. Trunwick.
Young & Bro. for use vs. Crozier.
Huckenstein vs. Kelcher.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

On application of the assignee, an order was made directing George W. Morris, of this city, bankrupt, to deliver to said assignee, all the ledgers and other books of the firm of Morris & Swan, together with the private books of account of said bankrupt.

The appointment of Samuel John, of Shamokin, as assignee of James Smith, of Northumberland county, bankrupt, was approved.

O. E. Vaugh, of Luzerne county, presented his petition for discharge from bankrupicy, on which an order was made for a hearing before Register Willard, of Scranton.

Herman J. Berg, of Butler, having been chosen assignee of the estate of Gabriel Etzel, of Butler county, bankrupt, the same was approved.

On petition presented, an order was made allowing the assignee of Nicholas Muller, of this city, bankrupt, to make sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and encumbrances.

A rule was granted to show cause why the appointment of Mr. Augustus Perry, assignee, in the case of Nathaniel C. Clark, of Titusville, bankrupt, on the order heretofore made, should not be approved.

A rule of the assignee of Paul W. Garfield, of Titusville, bankrupt, to show cause why certain leaseholds should not be sold, was made absolute, and the assignee directed to make sale of the said property, and Register L. D. Rogers, of Franklin, was authorized to determine the funds in the hands of the assignee, and to adjust the liens on the property.

United States Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts, vs. S. O. & M. Gotham, on a rule for an attachment for contempt in disobeying the injunction of the Court, the rule was made absolute, and the defendants ordered to pay the costs within ten days.

The trial of the case of the Pearl Wheat Manufacturing Company vs. Shelhase Hartman, an action for an infringement on their patent, was argued but no decision given.

Don't throw away your vote on Elder, for Controller, he is ineligible. Vote for Snodgrass, the soldier candidate.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

Winding up the Canvass—A few Suggestions for Thoughtful People.

The political canvass in the city, which is now drawing to a close has been an exceedingly lively one, and though so brief has created a peculiar degree of interest among all classes in the community—and especially among those who are to decide by their ballots, the final issue to morrow. Under such circumstances, a few words as follows, preparatory to the close, will doubtless find many interested readers.

Address of the City Republican Executive Committee.

REPUBLICANS—On Tuesday next, February 17, you will elect a Mayor, Treasurer and City Controller, whose term of office will commence February 1, 1875, and expire February 1, 1878.

You are called into the midst of an important political campaign much sooner than you expected, but we trust you will not be found unprepared for the work, or unmindful of your duties as citizens. You need not be told that the places to be filled are the highest in our Municipal Government, and should be occupied by capable and competent men. The growing importance of our manufacturing and commercial interests, the expansion of our corporate limits, the many public improvements now going on, the probabilities of new and important changes being made in local and State affairs under the new Constitution, all admonish care and caution in making your selection of public officers. We have fixed the standard high, and, as Republicans, we are not afraid to be measured by it. Our opponents may exhaust themselves in *shouting* "reform," but the Republican party has ever been ready to *undertake*, and has always been first in *carrying out* all necessary reforms.

As a party it is strong enough to do right, and to punish its unworthy members. It has shirked no investigations, it has shielded no criminals. It has condemned and rebuked its most trusted members when they deserved it. Our National, State and local history for the past ten years abundantly prove these assertions. Nearly three years ago a life-long Democrat, with the cry of reform upon his lips, was elected Mayor of your city. His promises were many—his opportunities for carrying them out splendid.

What has been the result? Let the result of the investigations of last Summer tell. Three years ago this committee called attention to the fact that "during his (Mr. Blackmore's) first official term, thousands of dollars of fines and penalties *publicly* imposed were *privately* remitted, and criminals escaped the justice meant due their crimes, * * * * and that offenders were daily turned loose and discharged unwhipped of justice. * * * * * That scenes of disorder and turbulence marked his reign." The second term has not been an improvement on the first.

During the present term of the criminal court one of the judges publicly spoke of the "lamentable inefficiency and inefficiency now prevailing in the control of the police affairs." Recent investigations into city affairs showed that the chief executive of the city performed his duties more like a machine than like the careful, prudent, faithful public servant. Republicans who had been direfter in the performance of duty were compelled to resign—but there does not seem the remotest probability of a resignation on the part of the Mayor. The splendid opportunity for reform, and the fine promises have vanished like thin air. The few who continually prate of reform, but fail to attempt it when the opportunity is afforded, should not be trusted longer. Mr. McCarthy, a Republican, has had no chance as mayor, Mr. Blackmore, a Democrat, has had two. Which suffers in the comparison?

We present to you to-day for your suffrages for Mayor, Wm. C. McCarthy. It is true the bias blood of the aristocrat does not flow in his veins; it is true that he has to work to support himself and family, but during the asperities and bitterness of a heated political campaign no man has dared to impeach his honesty or integrity. No investigating committee has been able to discover aught to his discredit. As to his fitness for the office, we can refer to the past history of his administration of affairs during the years 1866 and 1867 will compare favorably with that of any before or since. He retired from the duties of his little office with honor and credit, and it may also be said, as poor as was he he entered upon their discharge. What has been his career since? As a member of the Select Council, he has ever been zealous and prompt in the discharge of duty.

Mr. Kirk, late a candidate for Mayor, with a candor that does him credit, says: "Mr. McCarthy will make an honest, able and efficient magistrate."

Mr. C. L. Magee, our candidate for Treasurer, during the past three years, has made for himself a record which speaks louder than words. The call made upon him by his fellow-citizens, asking him to become a candidate for the office, is a splendid recognition. It provides for his ability. No other man of his years in the community could command such a call. The youngest city officer, he has attended to our financial interests more faithfully than any before him, and nearly re-elected. During the recent investigations, no stain or suspicion attached to him, or to his administration of affairs. He can triumphantly point to his record and bid his opponent *match it!*

For Controller, we present Captain R. M. Snodgrass. He is the only representative of the soldier on either ticket. Captain Snodgrass entered the army at the beginning of the war as a private, and served until its close, when he was honorably discharged with the brevet of Captain. The regiment to which he belonged is that one which covered itself with distinction—viz, the Ninth Reserves. But we do not ask you to support him solely on this account. He has been connected with the office of Controller for years, and is thoroughly conversant with its duties. During the late Water Bond investigation Captain Snodgrass kept his record untarnished, and when his late chief, under the pressure of circumstances, withdrew, Captain S. was found in every respect worthy and fitted to become his successor.

The Republican party does not present these names because of any supposed claim they have upon the office, but solely because we believe that of the two persons named for each office they are the best qualified in every respect. You must either elect these men or elect men who have during a lifetime been arrayed against your party.

JOHN S. LAMBIE,
Chairman of City Executive Committee.
W. M. DEHAMP,
WM. RAMSAY,
W. S. MCGEHER,
FRANK P. CASE,
} Secretaries.

Republican Vigilance Committees.

The following Republican Vigilance Committees have been appointed in the wards named:

THIRD WARD.

Henry Benz,	John N. Neeb,
John Gripp,	James Roberts,
James Woodcroth,	John Kaiser,
Gottlieb Gross,	Wm. Reed,
August Steinmeyer,	S. P. Fulton,
James Owens,	David Sims,
— Kennedy,	John Wilhelm,
Louis Kettelburg,	Peter Ulsamith,
A. B. Bihlman,	John Burke,
Peter Dressler,	John Ausenbacb,
Henry Motts,	Joseph Reinhardt,
John Wiley,	Daniel Eckels.

SIXTH WARD.

James Munn,	Henry Kratz,
Henry Miller,	George Kellerman,
Samuel Greer,	George W. Backofen,
George Hamilton,	Wm. J. Filun,
William Byrnes,	John Wrigley,
George W. King,	Henry Meyer,
Andrew Moon,	John Jahn,
C. Kohnes,	Richard Jones,
Henry Jahn,	Enoch Normicutt,
Henry Talnal,	Henry E. White,
Jacob Keebler,	George Dawrose,
John Richardson,	Robert Fowler,
Wm. Fowler,	Daniel Sherry,
R. W. Roberts,	Wm. Filun,
Wm. Griffin,	John Bussell,
David Hutchinson,	Saml. Morrow,
Edwin Bradley,	Wm. H. McClelland,
John Handsel,	B. Preston,
E. W. Morrow,	M. Malone,
Wm. H. Everson,	Danl. Linderman,
F. Kaiser,	Jno. M. Keiler,
Rudolph Leonhard,	Marth Fowler,
John Hamilton,	John M. Kennedy,
Wm. Fowler,	B. F. Lucas,
Henry J. Thomas,	Hugh McMaster,

SEVENTH WARD.

Joseph A. Fuller,	John Rebman,
James Quigley,	F. A. Geist,
John Wagner,	H. R. Gelfuss,
William Floyd,	George Arthurs,
James Boncbrake,	Peter Spreyer,
John Smith,	Capt. J. D. McFarland,
John Adley,	W. C. Brown,
John McKee,	James Ross,
William Simpson,	D. Meyers,
Samuel Means,	Alex. Bolton,
Richard McClatchey,	James M. Atkins,
August Broekman,	B. H. Lubbers.
Wm. J. Beggs,	

EIGHTH WARD.

Hamlet Lowe,	Andrew Gernert,
Hugh Bates,	Samuel Priedly,
A. J. Reynolds,	Geo. Heaps,
Chas. Martin,	Louis Weling,
Samuel Shore,	Geo. Wencher,
John G. Little,	John Smith,
Crosby Gray,	Dr. T. A. Rex,
Emanuel Ecker,	Geo. Sawhill,
James Williams,	L. Strausberg,
W. J. Mawhinney,	E. S Magee,
John Geisenheimer,	Alex. Scott,
John Smith, Jr.,	Chas. Seeler,
Wm. Smith,	C. F. Haller,
Zachariah Lawson,	John Thelr,
Councillor Harris,	Wm. Hawdon,
Wm. Booth,	H. F. Rosewinkle,
John S. Patterson,	P. H. Wilz,
Wm. Magill, Jr,	J. H. Nieman,
Isaac Morton,	Jos. Spilars,
John Askins,	Abraham Roush.
John Gaither,	Thos. Armstrong,
Jeremiah Grandison,	A. J. Baird,
Lemuel Douglas,	J. H. Stevenson,
Frank Harris,	Edwin Lowe,
J. G. West,	Samuel Harris,
Henry Jones,	Henry Perry,
George Grantz,	W. P. Little,
Wm. Mosby,	W. B. Robbst,
Conrad Smith,	Amos Kelley,
Wm. Meziers,	George Jacobs,
W. J. Wier,	John Kelley,
John Leech,	Charles Graham,
A. P. Crozier,	Lee H. Grimm,
George Henry,	Robert Graham,
A. J. Cannon,	C. W. White,
J. Guy McCandless,	Archy Wallace,
Robert Sudfran,	John E. Layton,
Fred. Featheringale,	R. M. Owens,
Samuel Golden,	Wm. Craig,
James C. Fries,	James Dinwiddie,
Charles Caldwell,	Henry Robinson,
George Cochran, Jr.,	Thomas Bromley,
G. W. Gillespie,	S. W. Vandegrift,
John H. Wallace,	W. H. Colvin,
W. A. Ford,	Henry Brown,
John Bell,	Solomon Turner,
Wm. Reams,	Geo. Wandless,
Thos. Baker,	Geo. F. Morgan,
Henry Seelick,	J. D. Vierheller,
Amei Manley.	J. Owen Brown,
Dan. Douglas,	Henry Holtzman,
Louis Ibel,	Owen Reese,
Geo. Geisenheimer,	Jos. Manks,
August Brobst,	Robert Hague,
Campbell Ammond,	Robert Matthews,
Riddle Hansel,	Alex. McCreery,
John Scott,	John Herron,
W. W. Scott,	W. F. Spielman,
Sam. Scott,	M. B. Ward,
John Boyd,	Henry Shively,
Jas. Boyd,	Jos. Moore,
V. G. Elliott,	Fred. Eversman,

The Eighth Ward Republican Vigilance Committee will meet at the Franklin School house, this (Monday) evening, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of distributing election tickets.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

D. C. Weaver,	Mark Dailey,
Jas. P. Johnson,	G. Kruiz,
Jacob Young,	T. J. Evans,
David Emery,	John Saley,
Wm. McClurg,	Jas. L. Atkinson,
Jas. R. West,	Thos. Sankey,
Geo. Geyer,	James Gardiner,
Chas. Jones,	D. T. Reese,
John Aiker,	G. W. Jones,
Abe Triplett,	W. J. Earley,
Edward Davis,	David Rodgers,
J. H. Schanlass,	G. W. Scott.
John Wellinger,	

To the Democrats of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

I feel it to be my duty to notify all Democrats in the city of Pittsburgh of two facts which have been studiously concealed respecting the so-called *Democratic candidate for Controller*. First, That John A. Eider is, in my judgment, wholly ineligible to the office for which he is a candidate, as will appear to any candid reader of section 27, page 37, and section 13, page 47, of the city ordinances. Your votes will, therefore, simply be thrown away, if polled for him. Whether this nomination was designed for this end, or was a mere oversight, the result is the same—namely, the surrender of the office, without contest, to the Republican candidate. Second, That John A. Eider, as I am credibly informed by some of the most reliable citizens of the First ward, openly and actively canvassed, during the late election, for R. W. Mackey for the office of State Treasurer, and as actively and openly opposed F. M. Hutchinson, the nominee of his own party. Personally, I have nothing to say of Mr. Mackey, but I ask you to consider whether you can, without shame, reward a traitor to your party with your votes. Third, I wish to say further to the Democrats of Allegheny city, that there is no Democratic candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, nor any man running who is entitled by the usages of the party to call himself their representative. A man who is ashamed to run on the Democratic ticket has no right to ask the votes of Democrats as such.

W. D. MOORE,
Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.
PITTSBURGH, February 14, 1874.

Second Ward.

The Second ward Republicans held a meeting at the school house Saturday night and organized, with Charles W. Hawkins as chairman and Captain Louis Hagar secretary. The following ticket was unanimously nominated:

School Council—Colonel William Phillips.
Common Council—John Torrence.
School Directors—John B. Campbell, A. C. Wilson.
Judge of Election—Joseph S. Cook.
Inspector—B. Gallsath.
Assessor—Alderman James Black.
Constable—George Barry.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That in W. C. McCarthy for Mayor we have a candidate of unimpeachable honesty and integrity, united with rare executive ability, and one who will do honor to the position when elected.

Resolved, That in C. L. Magee for Treasurer, we have a candidate whom we feel proud to support, and refer with pleasure to his record as a public officer.

Resolved, That in R. M. Snodgrass for Controller we have a candidate in every way qualified for the position, and entitled our support; and further,

Resolved, That we pledge our earnest and united support to the whole ticket.

Fourteenth Ward.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth ward at their primary meeting, nominated the following tickets:

Select Council—R. S. Waring.
Common Council—Matthew Mawhinney, E. W. Wolfe.
School Directors—Wm. B. Evans, J. C. Bains.
Alderman—John Roberts.
Judge of Election—Edward Llewellyn.
Inspector—Joseph McIlhenny.
Assessor—James Bowen.
Constable—Henry Helmers.

Sharpsburg Republican Ticket.

The Republicans of the borough of Sharpsburg met at their primary election in Town Hall, Saturday evening, with the following result:

Burgess—H. F. Dunham.
Council—Geo. Brawdy, Wm. Burns, Capt. James G. Salot, Wm. Swindells, James H. Fermah, H. J. Wright.
Justices of the Peace—N. G. Ayres, P. Keil, Jr.
School Directors—Rev. Thomas Lawrence, S. P. Taylor.
Judge of Election—Wm. Smith, (South Canal street).
Inspector of Elections—John L. Hays.
Auditor—E. T. Saint.
Constable—James Morford.

Twentieth Ward.

At the primary meeting of the straight Republicans of the twentieth ward, held Saturday evening, 14th instant, the following persons were nominated:

Select Council—Wm. G. Johnston.
Common Council—John McM. King.
School Directors—Wm. O'H. Scully, Josiah Stevenson.
Judge of Elections—Wm. H. Denniston.
Inspector—E. H. Myers.
Assessor—David Aiken, Sr.
Revisor—H. S. Baum.
Constable—James Shaw.

Fourteenth Ward Citizens' Ticket.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth ward, on Saturday evening, the following ticket was nominated and heartily endorsed, as one worthy of the earnest support of every voter in the ward.

Select Council—D. C. Mead.
Common Council—Jas. B. Glass, Peter Counsler.
School Directors—John Anderheide, Henry Johns, Jr.
Judge of Election—E. S. Ward.
Inspector—A. F. Dunn.
Constable—John O'Neil.
Assessor—Samuel Glass.

Tenth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, met at the Lamb Hotel, on Saturday evening. Anthony Meyer, Esq., was called to the chair, and Captain Robert Graham was elected Secretary. The party did not deem it expedient to nominate a full ward ticket.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy, the nominee of the Republican party for Mayor, the party have a man of whom they have reason to be proud. A man who has on all occasions, while in the Councils of the city, stood up boldly and fearlessly for the rights of the working class and of the taxpayers of the city.

Resolved, That we request the citizens and taxpayers of Pittsburgh, irrespective of party, to go to the polls on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and cast their votes for Mr. Wm. C. McCarthy, who has proved himself to be an honest and efficient official.

Resolved, That we also indorse the administration of C. L. Magee, Esq., City Treasurer, and R. M. Snodgrass, Esq., Controller.

A Declination.

To the Republican Voters of the Eleventh Ward:

Notwithstanding my declination at the suggestion meeting on Thursday evening last, you have thought best to nominate me for Council. I am under obligations to you, and the citizens of the ward, for honors conferred on me in the past, and am grateful for the mark of your continued confidence, but I most respectfully decline the proffered honor, and cannot, at present, under any circumstances, be your candidate.

I have made request of the chairman of the proper committee, that the name of my competitor, Mr. Charles Meyran, be presented as the regular nominee.

I ask you all to support him, as he has the time, the ability, and the experience to properly represent the ward in City Councils.

H. W. OLIVER, JR.

ALLEGHENY.

Something of Interest for the Voters of our Sister City.

The political situation just now is absorbing attention across the river, as it is here, and voters are pretty deliberately weighing the matter, as to where they shall throw their ballots to-morrow. In view of this fact, the following words of advice may not be out of place.

Come to the Rescue—Citizens of Allegheny—Attention! Attention!—Let the People Read!

On Tuesday next you will be called upon to elect a Mayor for this city, to serve for the ensuing term. The right to vote is a sacred one, and the man who exercises it should consider well his privilege before so doing. It has too frequently been the case that the

UNSUSPECTING CITIZEN

swallows, wholesale, the candidates nominated by so-called representatives of the people who meet in Convention and vote as the Convention dictates. In past years this could be done with safety, for the politicians had not obtained the mastery over the people then that they have now. They did not allow the

STUFFED BALLOT BOXES

of a single ward to rule the result! No—in times gone by politics were not resorted to as a business as they are now. It was not necessary for the candidate for office to make a round of the taverns and liquor shops in order to make his election sure. To this we have almost drifted now, but there is yet time to rescue the people from a pursuance of their fallacy. Let all

GOOD CITIZENS STEP

forward at the next election and show the tricksters, the bummers and the wire-workers that it is not in their power to mislead the people of Allegheny longer.

A number of our politicians, in opposition to the will of the whole people have succumbed to a certain pressure and unwillingly submitted to the nomination of a man for the Mayoralty who is distasteful to the community at large—have allowed a nominee for Mayor to be thrust upon them because they failed to raise their voices against fraud and corruption. Are the people who live in Allegheny, who love their city and are deeply interested, in it moral as well as its business welfare, going to allow this, a misguided caucus, by a few votes, in their own body, to thrust upon the people such a candidate for Mayor—a nomination obtained by fraud and dishonest practices? Let us hope not. Rather let the people of this city, old and young, who have the right to vote, come forward in their might, removed from under the party lash, and place in the chief office of this city a man worthy of the honor—a man who does not seek it to punish the unfortunate for the sake of pocketing a fee—a man who will be faithful to his trust and administer the duties of the office in a manner that will not only do great credit to our city, but elevate its chief municipal officer to that high pinnacle in the estimation of the whole people which honesty, faithfulness, firmness and fitness can only do. Such a man is found in the person of ROBERT PHILLIPS. Mr. Phillips did not seek the nomination nor did he lend himself to the work of attempting to enter the field for the Mayoralty until closely pressed by his friends, vo